

# THE MISSIONARY HERALD.

VOL. XXXVII.

JANUARY, 1841.

No. 1.

## American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

At the opening of the thirty-seventh volume of this work, the reader is presented with the following Abstract of the Report laid before the Board at its annual meeting in September last. From this the condition of the several missions and stations may be learned, and to it reference may be had for the statistics relating to each.

The Board is a chartered institution, and is composed of corporate members, who are elected under the act of incorporation, corresponding members, also elected, and honorary members, constituted such by the contribution, at one time, of one hundred dollars, if laymen, and fifty dollars, if ministers.

The *Corporate Members* reside in the several states as follows:

Maine,	5
New Hampshire,	5
Vermont,	7
Massachusetts,	27
Rhode Island,	1
Connecticut,	13
New York,	34
New Jersey,	6
Pennsylvania,	17
Maryland,	1
District of Columbia,	1
Virginia,	5
North Carolina,	1
South Carolina,	2
Georgia,	2
Tennessee,	2
Ohio,	7
Missouri,	1
Michigan,	1—138
<i>Corresponding Members;</i>	
In the United States,	5
In Foreign Parts,	16—21
<i>Honorary Members;—</i>	3,224

Of the corporate members of the Board *eighty-two* are ministers, and *fifty-six* laymen; and twenty-nine of them are presidents or professors in colleges or theological seminaries.

The present officers of the Board are—

JOHN COTTON SMITH, LL. D., *President*;  
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D., *Vice President*;  
CALVIN CHAPIN, D. D., *Recording Secretary*;  
Rev. BELA B. EDWARDS, *Assistant Recording Secretary*.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, LL. D.,  
HOB. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG,  
CHARLES STODDARD, Esq.,  
JOHN TAPPAN, Esq.,  
DANIEL NOYES, Esq.,  
Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS,  
Rev. SILAS AIKEN, *Prudential Committee*;

Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON,  
Rev. DAVID GREENE,  
Rev. WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG,  
*Secretaries for Correspondence*;

HENRY HIEL, Esq., *Treasurer*;

WILLIAM J. HUBBARD, Esq., } *Auditors*.  
CHARLES SCUDDER, Esq. }

The General Agents of the Board, whose object is to co-operate with pastors and churches, in disseminating missionary intelligence, awakening and cherishing an interest in the missionary

work, and obtaining missionaries and funds are—

For *Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont*, Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, Concord, N. H.

For *Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Eastern New York*, Rev. CHAUNCEY EDDY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For *Central and Western New York*, Rev. FREDERIC E. CANNON, Geneva, N. Y.

For *New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland*, Rev. WILLIAM M. HALL, Carlisle, Pa.

For *Western Reserve, Ohio*, Rev. HARVEY COE, Hudson, O.

For *Michigan*, Rev. ERASTUS N. NICHOLS, Clinton, Lenawee co., Mich.

For the *Western States* —————.

## SURVEY OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD AND ITS MISSIONS.

### Domestic Department.

#### OBITUARY NOTICES.

Two members of the Board, the Rev. J. H. Church, D. D., and Rev. Moses Waddell, D. D., one ordained missionary, Rev. L. W. Pease, and five assistant missionaries, Mr. C. McDonald, Mrs. F. B. Thompson, Mrs. S. R. Houston, Mrs. S. Hebard and Mrs. S. A. Worcester, have been removed by death since the last meeting of the Board.

#### MISSIONARIES AND CANDIDATES.

Twenty missionaries and assistant missionaries have been dismissed from the service of the Board, on account of failure of health and changes in the missions.

Eight who had received appointment have been at their own request released from their connection with the Board.

Twenty-seven missionaries and assistant missionaries have been appointed.

Eighteen have been sent out to various missions, and four, who had previously returned to this country, have resumed their stations. Thirty are now under appointment.

#### AGENCIES.

The Rev. W. Clark has labored since the first of June as the General Agent of the Board in the northern district of New England, and the Rev. C. Eddy, through the year, in southern New England and eastern New York. The receipts from both these agencies are greater than they were last year.

The Rev. F. E. Cannon has continued his labors as the General Agent of the Board for central and western New York; and the Rev. W. M. Hall, for New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. The former has been assisted, during a part of the year, by the Rev. G. S. Wilson and the Rev. E. N. Nichols.

The southern agency is vacant. The auxiliary societies at Richmond, Va., and Charleston, S. C., have been active and efficient. The Rev. W. Mack has performed a successful agency of six months in Western Virginia and eastern Tennessee.

The Rev. W. J. Breed entered upon his duties as General Agent for the Valley of the Mississippi, soon after the last meeting of the Board. After laboring successfully there through the winter and spring, he was compelled by failure of health to return to New England, where he has spent the summer, in the service of the Board.

The Rev. Harvey Coe has continued his labors as the General Agent of the Board in the Western Reserve. Though partially called off from the appropriate duties of his agency by other business of the Board, the receipts from that agency have been greater than last year.

The labors of Rev. E. N. Nichols, General Agent of the Board for Michigan, were much interrupted by sickness during the winter and spring. This circumstance, in connection with the difficulty of making collections in that part of the country, has led the Committee to suspend for the present the operations of that agency. For a few months past Mr. N. has been aiding Mr. Cannon in western New York.

The Rev. Messrs. Spaulding, Smith, and Meigs, returned missionaries, and Mr. A. K. Hinsdale, an appointed missionary, have rendered valuable services in this department during the year.

#### CO-OPERATING SOCIETIES.

Larger contributions have been received from the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church, during the year that has just closed, than in that which preceded it.

The Board of Foreign Missions of the German Reformed Church have taken measures, with the approbation of the

Committee, which may lead, at an early day, to their assuming the entire support of an important station in Asia Minor.

#### MISSIONARY HERALD.

Special efforts have been made to increase the circulation of the *Missionary Herald*. Twenty-three thousand copies of that work are now published every month. Four thousand five hundred copies of the 30th Annual Report have been printed and distributed.

#### FINANCES.

Much labor has been bestowed, during the year, by the officers and agents of the Board on an investigation of the missionary statistics of the churches from which the Board derives its support, with a view to the adoption of a plan for increasing the number of contributors, and the amount and regularity of the receipts.

During the first six months of the year, there was an alarming diminution of the monthly receipts into the treasury; but by the blessing of God on the special efforts made to avert the calamitous results which this diminution threatened to bring upon the missions, they have so increased since the first of March, that the aggregate for the year is nearly as great as for that which preceded it.

The whole amount of receipts for the year ending July 31, 1840, was \$241,691.04. Expenditures for the same time, \$246,601.37; exceeding the receipts \$4,910.33. To this add the debt of the Board on the first of August, 1839, \$19,173.09, and there was a balance against the treasury on the 31st of July, 1840, of \$24,083.42.

In addition to the above, the Board have received from the American Bible Society \$3,600, American Tract Society \$10,000, American Sunday School Union \$350: total \$13,950.

#### Foreign Department.

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

##### MISSION TO THE ZULUS.

UMLAZI.—Daniel Lindley and Aldin Grout, *Missionaries*; Newton Adams, M. D., *Physician*; Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. Grout, and Mrs. Adams.

In this country.—George Champion, *Missionary*; and Mrs. Champion.

(1 station; 3 missionaries, 1 physician, and 4 female assistant missionaries;—total, 8.)

Dingaan, like Mosilikatsi, has been driven from his dominions, and the Boers are now virtually the masters of the country. The Zulus, however, are subject to Umpandi, a brother of Dingaan, said to be of a mild and pacific disposition and desirous of cultivating the friendship of the whites. He has requested teachers. Excepting the nearness of white settlers, the prospect of doing immediate good in that part of South Africa was perhaps never so good as now. The real value of the field will soon be known. Mr. Grout sailed from Boston with his wife, on his return to the Zulus, March 7th. The Committee have heard of his progress as far as Algoa Bay. Mr. Champion is still detained by the illness of his wife. Mr. Lindley and Doct. Adams returned to Port Natal on the 12th of June 1839, and called for more laborers. At present the field is exclusively ours, the Church Missionary Society's missionaries having gone further into the interior.

Mr. Lindley being of the opinion that nothing effectual can be done among the natives if the Boers be neglected, is, with the approbation of the Committee, giving them much of his time. He has gathered a promising school among their children, and is finding materials for an ecclesiastical organization among the people. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Dutch Church have agreed to furnish the means of meeting the expenses of this department of the mission.

#### WEST AFRICA.

##### MISSION AT CAPE PALMAS.

FAIR HOPE.—John Leighton Wilson and Alexander E. Wilson, M. D., *Missionaries*; Benjamin V. R. James, *Printer*; Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Mrs. A. E. Wilson, and Mrs. James.—Three native helpers.

(1 station; 2 missionaries, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers;—total, 9.)

Doct. Wilson arrived at Cape Palmas October 4th, and is making arrangements to commence a new station at Fishtown, about ten miles west of Fair Hope. He and his wife had the fever slightly. Other missionaries are greatly needed, to brave whatever dangers there are in the African climate for the sake of planting the gospel in that vast and populous part of the world. No where, probably, would the Lord be pleased to crown the labors of his servants with more success. That which alone hinders our progress,

is the want of men. There are several good places in which to labor between Cape Palmas and Cape Coast Castle. And should the British government carry into effect its plan of an expedition up the Niger by means of iron steamers, as it appears to be doing, and should commercial settlements be formed above the fever level on Fernando Po, or Cameroom, situated near the embouchure of that mighty river, the entrance of the gospel into the interior nations will thereby be much facilitated.

Two native youths have been admitted to the church, and the native members are eleven. There are two small day schools. The seminary contains fifty boarding scholars, two fifths of whom are females. Most of the girls are betrothed to the more advanced boys. The printing during the year was 31,860 copies, and 720,940 pages. The Grebo language was reduced to writing by Mr. Wilson; and the series of pages printed in it amounts to 577, the copies to 60,000, and the whole number of pages to 846,000.

#### EASTERN AFRICA.

The attention of the Committee has, for several years, been directed to Zanzibar, and inquiries have been made as to the facilities afforded by that place for operations in Eastern Africa, through Richard P. Waters, Esq., American consul, and the missionaries sent last year to the Mahrattas, who went that way. The Committee are looking for a competent missionary to be placed there by the Board as soon as may be.

#### EUROPE.

##### MISSION TO GREECE.

ATHENS.—Jonas King, D. D., and Nathan Benjamin, *Missionaries*; Mrs. King and Mrs. Benjamin.

ARIOPOLIS.—Samuel R. Houston and George W. Leyburn, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Leyburn.—Two native helpers.

(2 stations; 4 missionaries, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 2 native helpers;—total, 9.)

Mrs. Houston's valuable life could not be saved by her visit to Egypt. She closed her earthly labors November 24th. Her bereaved husband immediately returned, with his child, to Ariopolis. A teacher has at last been found for the Lancasterian school, and 170 scholars have been collected, as many as the house would accommodate. There ought to be a higher school. The brethren at

Mane, who subject themselves to the seclusion of that rocky promontory, may claim a peculiar share in our sympathies, prayers, and support. Dr. King has completed his chapel, and makes use of it. The number of books and tracts sold and gratuitously distributed by the mission during the year, is 52,285. The printing done at Athens was 26,800 copies, and 1,413,400 pages, all in modern Greek. Among the books was Baxter's *Saint's Rest*. The mission never seemed more important than it does now. Principles are in the progress of development and settlement in Greece, which have a bearing directly or indirectly on religion, and if Greece comes to a right conclusion on these points, her influence will be felt by all the Greek communities found in Asiatic and European Turkey.

#### WESTERN ASIA.

##### MISSION IN TURKEY.

SMYRNA.—Daniel Temple, Elias Riggs, John B. Adger, and Henry J. Van Lennep, *Missionaries*; Homan Hallock, *Printer*; Mrs. Temple, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Adger, Mrs. Van Lennep,\* and Mrs. Hallock.—Four native helpers.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—William Goodell, Harrison G. O. Dwight, William G. Schaffler, and Cyrus Hamlin, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Goodell, Mrs. Dwight, Mrs. Schaffler, and Mrs. Hamlin.—Five native helpers.

BROOSA.—Benjamin Schneider and Philander O. Powers, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Powers.—One native helper.

TREBIZOND.—Thomas P. Johnston, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Johnston.

ERZERROOM.—William C. Jackson, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Jackson.—One native helper.

LARNICA, on the island of Cyprus.—James L. Thompson and Daniel Ladd, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Ladd and Mrs. Pease.—One native helper.

In this country.—Henry A. Homes, *Missionary*.

(6 stations; 15 missionaries, 1 printer, 15 female assistant missionaries, and 12 native helpers;—total, 43.)

The printing at Smyrna, in the year 1839, amounted to 65,700 copies, and 3,253,600 pages. Twelve hundred copies of the Greek Magazine are sent regularly to subscribers and agents. Hymns have been prepared in Greek to be sung in the public worship connected with Mr. Riggs's Greek preaching. Mrs. Adger has returned to Smyrna with her health much improved. A boarding-school has been commenced under the care of Mr. Van Lennep, who arrived at Smyrna, his native place, with his wife, April 13th. A mixed boarding-school in the English language is also contemplated, for boys of different nations and religions.

\* Recently deceased.



**Constantinople.**—Mr. and Mrs. Dwight arrived September 4th. Mr. Schaffler reached Vienna June 27th, 1839, having gone thither to superintend the printing of his version of the Old Testament in Hebrew-Spanish, or the Spanish language written with the Hebrew letter. Mr. Goodell's time is still much occupied with his translation of the Old Testament into Armeno-Turkish. Mr. Hamlin is making good progress in the Armenian language. Mr. Homes was absent part of the year, with Doct. Grant, in Mesopotamia. He is now, with the approbation of the Committee, in this country. The banished Armenians have been permitted to return. Perhaps their influence with their people has been increased by the persecution they have endured. The changes wrought in the fiscal system of the empire make it no longer necessary for the pashas, governors, etc., to have bankers to manage their accounts at the seat of the general government. This strikes a blow at that domineering, mischievous aristocracy, which has been such a hindrance to the progress of truth. The changes that have been going on in Turkey are numerous, and many of them great. The empire has the appearance of a moving panorama.

It is impossible to account for the violence of the persecution at *Broosa*, mentioned in the last Report, except on supposition of a considerable evangelical influence believed by the natives to have been exerted in that city. The brethren say, that the truth was making progress among the people, even during the troublous times just mentioned. The conviction that a thorough reformation is needed, is beginning to be felt, and the more in consequence of the recent persecuting measures of the priesthood. Under the auspices of the mission, a female school of fifty or sixty scholars has at length struggled into existence. The two pious Armenian young men, mentioned in former Reports, continue to appear well, and are useful in different ways. The desire to possess and read the Scriptures is increasing among the Armenians.

Mr. Schneider has devoted much time to preparing books for the Greeks speaking the Turkish language. Six books have been printed, in the Turkish language and Greek letter, at Athens, embracing histories of Moses, Samuel, Elijah, Elisha, Daniel, and Esther—in all, 12,000 copies and 384,000 pages.

*Trebizond*, until the establishment of our mission there, was remote from foreign influences. In a moral point of

view, it was like occupying a post in the deep solitudes of the wilderness; though the scenery and climate made it one of the most inviting spots in all the east. There begins to be a perceptible change in its moral aspects. The reasons for encouragement are found, however, only among the Armenians. A few of these call themselves "gospel men;" that is, they profess to reject all the doctrines and usages of their church having no foundation in the Scriptures. Among them is a man about fifty years old, who gives evidence of having been renewed by the Holy Spirit.

**Erzeroom.**—This place is on the way from Trebizond to Tabreez and Ooroomiah. It is in the ancient Armenia, and, like Trebizond, under Turkish government, and has a population of 30,000 souls, of whom perhaps 3,500 are resident Armenians. As many more Armenians are found in the vicinity, and many others are accustomed to spend a year or two there for purposes of trade. The climate resembles that of the northern parts of New England. Mr. Jackson removed from Trebizond to Erzeroom just a year ago.

**Larnica.**—Cyprus belonging to Turkish empire, and the steamers which ply between Smyrna and Beyroot touching at Larnica every month or oftener, the relations of the brethren on that island are more naturally with the mission in Turkey, than with that in Syria, which is subject to the Pasha of Egypt. They have therefore been connected with the former mission.

Mr. Pease died of fever on the 28th of August, 1839. He was a missionary of great promise, and his loss is severely felt. The general state of the island and the labors of the brethren are the same as in time past.

#### MISSION TO SYRIA AND THE HOLY LAND.

**BEYROOT.**—William M. Thomson and Story Hebard, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Thomson; Miss Betsey Tilden, *Teacher*.—Two native helpers.

**JERUSALEM.**—George B. Whiting, John F. Lanneau, and Charles S. Sherman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Whiting and Mrs. Sherman.—One native helper.

*Stations not yet known.*—Elias R. Beadle, Samuel Wolcott, Nathaniel A. Keyes, and Leander Thompson, *Missionaries*; C. V. A. Van Dyck, M. D., *Physician*; Mrs. Beadle, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Keyes and Mrs. Thompson.

*In this country.*—Isaac Bird and Eli Smith, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Bird.

(2 stations; 11 missionaries, 1 physician, 9 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers; total, 24.)

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman arrived at Beyroot in September, Mr. and Mrs. Beadle in October, and Messrs. Wolcott, Keyes and Thompson, with their wives and Doct. Van Dyck, in April. Mr. and Mrs. Whiting returned to Syria with the missionaries last named. A printer has been at length found for the mission, and is expected to accompany Mr. Smith on his return. Mrs. Hebard died on the 8th of February, with a blessed hope of immortality. Mr. Hebard's health has since been in a very precarious state. Mr. Lanneau still suffers much from his eyes.

The press has lain idle for a year, for want of a printer, and perhaps also for want of more missionaries and funds. The books distributed from Beyroot during the year 1839, amounted to 3,543. There is an increasing desire among the people for books. A large and convenient chapel has been obtained, and there are two stated Arabic services on the Sabbath. Sabbath evening the native members of the church have a prayer-meeting by themselves. The free school at Beyroot contains fifty pupils, with a full and regular attendance. At Tripoli is another, with thirty pupils, under excellent religious instruction. The seminary for boys at Beyroot, under the superintendence of Mr. Hebard, contains twenty boarding scholars. There are also some day scholars. The Druzes still continue as accessible as ever. Mr. Hebard thinks the gospel might be preached in most of their villages on Mount Lebanon, and that the missionary would be cordially received. The Committee have instructed the mission to direct special attention to these people, and also to explore the condition of the Ansareen, and ascertain what ought to be done through the Board for their spiritual illumination.

#### MISSION TO THE NESTORIANS.

OOROOMIAH.—Justin Perkins, Albert L. Holladay, and Willard Jones, *Missionaries*; Asahel Grant, M. D., *Physician*; William R. Stocking, *Teacher*; Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Holladay, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Stocking.—Seven native helpers.

On the way.—Austin H. Wright, M. D., *Missionary*; Edward Breath, *Printer*.

(1 station; 4 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 teacher, 1 printer, 4 female assistant missionaries, and 7 native helpers;—total, 18.)

Mr. and Mrs. Jones arrived at Ooroomiah in November. Mr. Wright sailed from Boston March 9th, and Mr. Breath July 21st. Mr. Breath is a printer, and took with him a press constructed expressly for the mission, composed of so

many separate pieces as to be conveniently transported across the country on horseback to Ooroomiah.

The prospect is that the ground among the Nestorians will be sharply contested with us by the papists. The Nestorians take great interest in the scriptural argument against the papal superstitious corruptions of the gospel. The audience at the preaching service on the Sabbath consists of about seventy-five, made up chiefly of the members of the seminary and female boarding-school. The serious attention given to the preached word by the members of the seminary, often awakens the hope that the Holy Spirit is near them. The native assistants of the mission are four bishops—all the bishops indeed in the province of Ooroomiah—and three priests. They are of course all preachers, and have considerable knowledge of the word of God.

The mission supports twelve free schools in as many Nestorian villages, in which are 271 male and twenty-two female pupils. It has also opened a school at Ooroomiah for Mussulman boys, which has commenced under good auspices with six very fine lads. The female boarding-school has seventeen pupils, and the seminary for males fifty-five. The whole number of Nestorians under instruction, therefore, in the free and boarding-schools, is 365, at a cost of somewhat more than a thousand dollars. The seminary is taught by a priest and a deacon, under the superintendence of Mr. Stocking.

From the first, it has been the expectation and intention of the Committee to extend the mission among the independent tribes of the Koordish mountains, as soon as Providence should please to render this practicable. The patriarch near Julamerk had repeatedly and with apparent sincerity invited our brethren to come among his people. The difficulty lay among the Koords, inhabiting the mountain ridges between the plain of Ooroomiah and the villages of the independent tribes of Nestorians. It was these Koords who murdered the German traveller, Mr. Shultz, the only European who has ventured into these mountains; and the great exposure of life seemed to forbid an entrance on that quarter. At length some circumstances raised the inquiry with the Committee, whether a station should not be formed among the Nestorians of Mesopotamia, (for it was erroneously supposed that there were Nestorians on the western side of the mountains,) and whether an entrance into the mountains might not be found in that quarter. The

failure of Doct. Grant's health making it necessary for him to leave Ooroomiah, he was instructed to remove to Mesopotamia, and the Committee requested Mr. Homes, of the mission in Turkey, to become his associate until some one could be sent from the United States. These two brethren accordingly visited Mesopotamia, where they encountered the most imminent perils growing out of the anarchy into which the country was thrown by the defeat of the Turkish army near Aleppo. It was not the desire of the Committee that Mr. Homes should attempt to enter the mountains, and all being done that appeared to be possible in Mesopotamia, the two brethren separated at Mardin, Mr. Homes returning to Constantinople, and Doct. Grant proceeding to Mosul. Arriving at Mosul September 20th, he found the country under a more vigorous government, and therefore more quiet and safe. He now resolved to accomplish, if possible, his long-desired visit to the independent Nestorians. Crossing the ruins of Nineveh on the 7th of October, he next day entered the mountains of central Koordistan, going by way of Amadiéh. So difficult of access did he find the grand asylum of the Nestorian church, which he compares with the Waldensian church of the Alps, that he was obliged to travel for three days on foot, the roads being impracticable even for the hardy mules trained among the mountains. Doct. Grant received every where a cordial welcome from the Nestorians, and, for more than a month, was the guest of Mar Shimon, patriarch of the Nestorians. He estimates the christian population of the mountains at a hundred thousand; and at present they appear to be as accessible to our evangelical labors, physical difficulties and the Koords excepted, as the Nestorians of the plain of Ooroomiah. Doct. Grant returned safely to his brethren in Persia, by the direct route through the savage tribes inhabiting the eastern ridges of Koordistan. He renewed his visit to the patriarch in May and June last.

It enters into the plans of the Committee to send two missionaries to Syria, by leave of Providence, the present autumn, destined to the independent Nestorians as their ultimate field, and instructed to proceed to Mosul as soon as the state of the country will afford them reasonable security. Doct. Grant's future connection will be with this branch of the mission.

#### MISSION TO THE PERSIAN MOHAMMEDANS.

TABREEZ.—James L. Merrick, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Merrick.

(1 station; 1 missionary, and 1 female assistant missionary;—total, 2.)

The king of Persia has given a firman to Mr. Merrick authorizing him to teach all manner of science, and is said to be desirous of having European learning diffused among his subjects. Similar firmans have been given to Mr. Perkins of the Nestorian mission, and to a papal missionary residing at Tabreez. The real value of such an instrument can be known only by experiment, but probably it is not much, so far as the propagation of the gospel among the Mohammedans is concerned. Yet it is desirable that this experiment should be tried by somebody, and the Committee would rejoice if the Board could throw light on their duty respecting this matter;—it being understood, that Mohammedan pupils instructed in schools under a commission from the Persian government cannot be taught the christian religion directly, and that the schools must be extremely secular in their nature.

Mr. Myrick, besides making progress in the Persian language, has devoted considerable time to a compilation and translation of passages from the Hyat-al-Kooloob, a biographical history of Mohammed. His object is to illustrate the Sheah traditions, and give an intelligent view of the religion of the False Prophet, as it exists in Persia. Mr. Glen has also requested his assistance in revising his Persian translation of the Old Testament preparatory to printing it.

#### SOUTHERN ASIA.

##### MISSION TO THE MAHRATTAS.

BOMBAY.—David O. Allen and Robert W. Hume, *Missionaries*; Elijah A. Webster, *Printer*; Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Hume, and Mrs. Webster.

AHMEDNUGGER.—Henry Ballantine, Ebenezer Burgess, and Ozro French, *Missionaries*; Amos Abbott, *Teacher*; Mrs. Ballantine, Mrs. Burgess, Mrs. French, and Mrs. Abbott. Miss Cynthia Farrar, *Teacher*.—Two native helpers.

JALNA.—Sendol B. Munger, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Munger.—One native helper.

MALCOLM-PETH.—Allen Graves, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Graves.

(4 stations; 7 missionaries, 1 teacher, 1 printer, 10 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers;—total, 22.)

Messrs. Burgess, French and Hume, with their wives, arrived at Bombay Au-

gust 10, 1839. The health of Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Munger is not good. The printing in the Mahratta language for the last year amounted to 8,200 copies and 888,300 pages. The amount of printing from the beginning, not including that for 1838 which has not been reported to the Committee, is 25,826,000 pages.

There are seventeen free schools in the mission;—viz. eight at Bombay, with 402 pupils, four at Ahmednuggur, with 200 pupils, four at Jalna, with 200 pupils, and one at Malcolm-Peth, with twenty pupils; making a total of 822 pupils. One hundred of the pupils at Bombay are girls. More than 500 dollars were received, during the year, from benevolent Europeans residing at Jalna, towards the support of the schools. There is a boarding-school at this station, containing nineteen boys; another at Malcolm-Peth, containing thirty girls; another for girls at Ahmednuggur, containing twenty-five; and at Bombay there is a third boarding-school for girls, containing fourteen. In the seminary for boys at Ahmednuggur, there are fifty-five boarding scholars. The whole number of boarding scholars in this mission is 143.

The native mission church at Bombay contains fifteen members; that at Ahmednuggur twelve; that at Malcolm-Peth seven. A highly interesting account of the conversion of the two young brahmins at Ahmednuggur, mentioned in the last Report, has been received and published. The average congregation at this station on the Sabbath, is about 200. At Bombay it varies from 150 to 200. At each of the other stations it is about fifty.

The more intelligent natives evidently feel much concern in view of the influence of the christian missionaries laboring among them. A society has been formed among the natives for the avowed object of protecting Hindooism. They have also resolved upon becoming the assailants and attacking the christian religion, which they do after the manner of Paine's Age of Reason. And recently a petition, signed by more than 2,000 natives, chiefly Hindoos and Parsees, has been sent in to the government, requesting that missionaries may be restrained by legal enactments.

#### MADRAS MISSION.

ROYAPOORUM.—Nixon Winslow, *Missionary*; Phineas R. Hunt, *Printer*; Mrs. Winslow and Mrs. Hunt.—Two native helpers.

CHINTADRETTAH.—John Scudder, M. D., *Missionary*, and Mrs. Scudder.—One native helper.

(3 stations; 2 missionaries, 1 printer, 3 female assistant missionaries, and 3 native helpers;—total, 9.)

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt reached Madras March 19th. The printing from June 1838, when the printing establishment came into the hands of the mission, down to the end of the year, amounted to 30,000 volumes large and small, and 150,000 tracts. That for last year was about 13,000,000 of pages; and the whole amount from the beginning is about 21,000,000 of pages.

Doct. Scudder made several tours, with the distribution of books and tracts for his especial object. The number of schools at his station is seven, containing 260 pupils, and at the other eight, containing 300 pupils. Thirty-five are girls. A native schoolmaster was admitted to the church at this station. A boarding-school is thought to be very desirable in connection with this mission.

#### MADURA MISSION.

MADURA.—Daniel Poor and Ferdinand D. W. Ward, *Missionaries*; John Steele, M. D., *Physician*; Mrs. Poor, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Steele.—Seven native helpers.

DINDIGUL.—Robert O. Dwight and John J. Lawrence, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Dwight and Mrs. Lawrence.—Francis Ashbury, *Native Preacher*, and eleven native helpers.

SEVAGUNGA.—Henry Cherry, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Cherry.—Two native helpers.

TERUPUVANUM.—Nathaniel M. Crane, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Crane.—Three native helpers.

TERUMUNGALUM.—Clarendon F. Muzzy and William Tracy, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Muzzy and Mrs. Tracy.—Six native helpers.

(5 stations; 8 missionaries, 1 physician, 9 female assistant missionaries, 1 native preacher, and 29 native helpers;—total, 48.)

Mr. Cope is now connected with the Ceylon mission. Mr. Cherry has been united in marriage with Miss Lathrop, of that mission. The number of native free schools is eighty-two, containing 2,677 pupils. There are four boarding-schools for boys at different stations, containing fifty-three pupils. One for girls at Dindigul contains ten pupils. The time has now come for establishing a seminary in this mission, of the same general nature with that in the Ceylon mission, and the Committee expect to authorize the commencement of it as soon as the state of the funds will permit. The brethren preach the gospel as they are able. A church was organized at Terupuvanum in September, and a native convert admitted to its privileges. In some villages south of Madura, there were movements among the papists, which may perhaps afford matter for interesting narration in future years.



## CEYLON MISSION.

**TILLIFALLY.**—James R. Eckard, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Eckard.—Ten native helpers.

**BATTICOTTA.**—Henry R. Hoisington and Edward Cope, *Missionaries*; Nathan Ward, M. D., *Physician*; Mrs. Hoisington, Mrs. Cope, and Mrs. Ward.—Henry Martyn and Seth Payson, *Native Preachers*, and sixteen native helpers.

**OODOOVILLE.**—Levi Spaulding, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Spaulding.—Nathaniel Niles, *Native Preacher and Instructor of the Female Seminary*; seven native helpers.

**PANDITERIPO.**—(Vacant.) Mr. Cope has the general superintendence of this station.—Two native helpers.

**MANEY.**—Samuel Hutchings, *Missionary*; Eastman S. Minor, *Printer*; Mrs. Hutchings and Mrs. Minor.—Four native helpers.

**CHAVAGACHERY.**—(Vacant.) Mr. Aphorp has the general charge of this station.—Charles A. Goodrich, *Native Preacher*, and five native helpers.

**VARANY.**—George H. Aphorp, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Aphorp.—Four native helpers.

*Stations not known.*—Miss Eliza Agnew, and Miss Sarah F. Brown, *Teachers*.

*In this country.*—Benjamin C. Meigs, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Meigs.

There are six OUT-STATIONS.

(7 stations and 6 out-stations; 7 missionaries, 1 physician, 1 printer, 11 female assistant missionaries, 4 native preachers, and 48 native helpers;—total, 72.)

The native preachers and helpers are given as they were at the close of 1838, for want of the proper statistical returns. Miss Agnew, Miss Brown, and Miss Lathrop (since married to Mr. Cherry of the Madura mission,) arrived at Jaffna January 17th. Mr. Minor made a voyage to Singapore to recruit his health. While there, he was united in marriage to Miss Taylor, a member of the reinforcement then on the way to the Siam mission. Mr. Cope's transfer to this mission from the continent, has been already mentioned. Mr. Hoisington's health obliged him to be absent for a time, first at the mountains in southern India, afterwards at Calcutta. Mr. Meigs is now in this country, with the approbation of the Committee.

It is painful to think how this mission has been weakened, and of the good results of past labors that are consequently in jeopardy. The Committee are preparing to send out a reinforcement, if possible, this very autumn, of four or five missionaries.

For want of returns, but an imperfect view can be given of the churches and schools for the past year, and also of the printing, except during the first half of the year. From the beginning of last year to May 19th, thirty-seven native

converts were added to the churches, which, if there were no deaths or excommunications, would make the number of church-members 356. The whole number of admissions from the beginning, is 492. The number in the free schools at the close of 1838, was 1,704. The boarding-schools have been superseded by English day schools, the pupils of which board at home, and come daily to study. Of these schools there are six, containing 265 boys. There is, however, a small preparatory school, in which sixteen pupils, for special reasons, are boarded by the mission. In July of last year, there were ninety-five in the female seminary at Oodooville, all boarders. Another female boarding-school has recently been commenced at Varany, containing twenty pupils. The number of boys in the seminary at Batticotta is 149, of whom eighty-four are members of the church. The whole number of boarding scholars in the mission is 280.

The operations of the press, during the first half of the year 1839, resulted in the issue of 96,000 copies and 13,256,000 pages. The printing from the beginning amounts to 519,000 copies and 30,905,200 pages. The productions of the Jaffna press are sent to Madura, Negapatam, Combaconum, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, Palamcottah, Nagercoil, and Madras—in short, over the greater part of the Tamul country.

## EASTERN ASIA.

## MISSION TO SIAM.

**BANKOK.**—Charles Robinson, Dan B. Bradley, M. D., Nathan S. Benham,\* Jesse Caswell, H. S. G. French, Asa Hemenway, and Lyman B. Peet, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Benham, Mrs. Caswell, Mrs. French, Mrs. Hemenway, and Mrs. Peet.—Miss Mary E. Pierce, *Teacher*.

*In this country.*—Stephen Johnson, *Missionary*.†

(1 station; 8 missionaries, and 8 female assistant missionaries;—total, 16.)

The company which sailed in the "Arno" arrived at Singapore October 23d. The ship going no farther, they were obliged to wait there. Messrs. Caswell and Hemenway, and their wives, and Miss Pierce reached Bankok January 1st. Miss Taylor, while at Singapore, was united in marriage to Mr. Minor, of the Ceylon mission. Mr. French, who is a printer as well as

\* Recently deceased.

† Mr. and Mrs. Johnson recently embarked for Siam.

preacher, was learning to manufacture type under the instruction of Mr. North. The detention, though unexpected, will not be lost. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins and Doct. and Mrs. Tracy have returned to the United States with the approbation of the Committee, and, at their own request, have been released from their connection with the Board.

An unsuccessful effort was made to form a health station at Anghin, on the northeastern shore of the bay. It is still uncertain whether the government of Siam will consent to permanent stations being occupied distant from the metropolis.

The Siamese have joined their neighbors in China in efforts to arrest the destructive influence of opium. Some such effort as this was necessary, both in Siam and China, to the successful propagation of the gospel. By request of the king, 10,000 copies of his proclamation against the introduction, sale and use of the intoxicating drug were printed at the mission-press. This was the first official document of any kind ever printed by the government; and the printing of so many copies shows the opinion of the king and his most experienced officers as to the reading capacity of the people.

The small-pox annually makes great ravages in Bangkok. After having made several ineffectual attempts to introduce the vaccine matter, Doct. Bradley determined to introduce inoculation, if it were possible. In this he was completely successful. He wrote a treatise on the subject and printed it, and by request of the king instructed a number of the native physicians in the art. Many thousands were inoculated, with scarcely any fatal results, while the small-pox taken in the natural way was very mortal. Hundreds of those persons were in the royal family and the families of the nobles, where not one death occurred. The king made a handsome acknowledgment of his obligations to the missionary physician. Doct. Bradley has since been informed of the recent experiments in Europe, by which it has been proved that the genuine vaccine matter may be obtained by inoculating the cow with the small-pox.

Nor has the good effected the last year been wholly incidental. One of the native workmen in the printing-office has been hopefully renewed by grace. A promising beginning has been made in regular public preaching at the house set apart for the distribution of tracts. The distribution of tracts also is an interesting department of labor, and some strong cases of spiritual illumina-

tion have come out in connection with it. A history of the christian church, in two small volumes, has been printed.

#### MISSION TO CHINA.

CANTON.—Elijah C. Bridgman, David Abeel, and Peter Parker, M. D., *Missionaries*; William B. Diver, M. D., *Physician*.

MACAO.—Samuel Wells Williams, *Printer*.

(2 stations; 3 missionaries, 1 physician, and 1 printer;—total, 5.)

Doct. Diver arrived in China September 23d. It would be idle to anticipate the immediate or remote consequences of the impending war in that country. Whatever they may be, there is reason for believing they will be overruled for good to the cause of human salvation. The annual value of the unlawful trade in opium carried on to the deep dishonor of christian nations, is estimated at 16,000,000 of dollars. The pernicious thing is still introduced to an incredible extent by a system of armed and ruthless smuggling along the coast.

Though no hostile feelings are shown by the Chinese authorities towards the American missionaries, yet there are many interruptions growing out of the generally disturbed state of public affairs. The number of patients in the hospital up to March 23d, 1839, was 6,540. At that time it was closed by order of the viceroy for the time being. Mr. Williams has completed the printing of the first volume of the Chinese Chrestomathy, in which Mr. Bridgman and himself have for some time been engaged. The work must be a valuable help to every one acquainted with the English language, who undertakes the study of Chinese. The distribution of books has in great measure ceased, and the schools have been dispersed.

#### OCEANICA.

##### MISSION TO SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE.—Ira Tracy, Joseph S. Travelli, Dyer Ball, M. D., and George W. Wood, *Missionaries*; Alfred North, *Printer*; Mrs. Tracy, Mrs. Travelli, Mrs. Ball, and Mrs. North.—One native helper.

(1 station; 4 missionaries, 1 printer, 4 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native helper;—total, 10.)

Mr. Hope's health forbidding his return to Singapore, he has been honorably released from his connection with the Board. The printing from February 1st, 1839, to January 31st, 1840, was all in the Chinese language, and amounted to 25,910 copies, and 598,790 pages.

The seminary for boys contains forty pupils, one of whom, a member of the first class, was baptized on the first day of the present year. The members of the mission feel a deep interest in this young institution.

The communications from this mission published in the *Missionary Herald* the present year, respecting the spoken language of China and also the relative importance of eastern Asia as a field for missionary labor, are of serious import. But there are causes in visible and powerful operation, which may suddenly and greatly change the aspects and relations of things in that part of the world.

#### MISSION TO BORNEO.

**SAMBAS.**—Elihu Doty, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Doty.

**PONTIANAK.**—Elbert Nevius and William Youngblood, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Nevius and Mrs. Youngblood; Miss Azuba C. Condit, *Teacher*.

*At Batavia, on the Island of Java.*—Frederick B. Thomson and William J. Pohlman, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Pohlman.

*On their voyage.*—Isaac P. Stryker and W. T. Van Doren, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Van Doren.

(2 stations; 7 missionaries, and 6 female assistant missionaries;—total, 13.)

Mr. Doty arrived at Sambas June 17th, 1839. Mr. Youngblood arrived at Pontianak on the 19th of September, and Mr. Nevius on the 3d of December. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis have returned to this country, and at their own request have been released from their connection with the Board. Messrs. Thomson and Pohlman, at the latest dates from them, had not completed the year the government required them to spend at Batavia. On the 17th of November, Mr. Thomson experienced the greatest of earthly bereavements in the death of his wife; who, however, exemplified and adorned, in the closing scene, as she had done in her life, the religion she had gone forth to carry to the heathen.

Two clerical missionaries are under appointment, with the expectation of embarking for the Archipelago the present autumn. It is desirable that a physician be found to accompany them. Four or five additional missionaries are greatly needed. The appeal is of course addressed to the Reformed Dutch Church, of whose members this mission is exclusively composed, and to whom it looks, through the Board, for support.

This field is one that will afford some trial of faith and patience; but where is

there another, at present accessible in that part of the world, which, when viewed in all its aspects and relations, is more inviting? It would seem that western Borneo is more healthy than Siam; and the Dyaks, though scattered, are nearly as promising as any untutored race of pagans, and will probably be found more ready to listen to the gospel, than the followers of Confucius, or Mohammed. What the Committee have been able to learn concerning the views and feelings of the Dutch authorities at home and in the colony, indicates a disposition to regard missionaries from the Dutch churches of America with kindness, and gradually to enlarge their privileges, if they are found to prosecute their missionary labors with a sound christian discretion. It would not be strange if the mission in Borneo were ultimately regarded with favor and treated accordingly. Nay, it is not improbable that access may be afforded to other and more fertile fields. The Committee feel the need of faith and patience. Time must be given for the friends of evangelical religion and of missions in Holland to acquire more full and accurate information concerning the numbers, resources, opinions, and feelings of their brethren in this country. They have evidently supposed that the Dutch churches in the United States would readily act in a degree of subordination to their brethren in the fatherland, which they will see, when better informed, could not reasonably be expected; and it is believed that, when consulted by the government, they have given advice under this misapprehension. Their progress hitherto in this mission has been attended with many perplexities and trials, growing out of a variety of causes, generally beyond control, and some of them beyond the reach of human foresight. But perhaps it will appear here, as it has so often appeared elsewhere, that God will try his people before he grants them his signal favor.

Neither Sambas, nor Pontianak are to be regarded as of course permanent stations in the mission. Others may be found, and probably will be, more eligibly situated for living and laboring.

Since the foregoing was written, a letter has been received from Mr. Thomson, saying that some remarkable events had led him, with the universal concurrence of his missionary brethren at Batavia, to petition the government for leave to go among the Battas of Somatra.

## MISSION TO THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

## ISLAND OF HAWAII.

KAILUA.—Asa Thurston, *Missionary*; Seth L. Andrews, M. D., *Physician*; Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Andrews.

KEALAKEKUA.—Cochran Forbes and Mark Ives, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Forbes and Mrs. Ives.

WAIMEE.—Lorenzo Lyons, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Lyons.

HILO.—David B. Lyman and Titus Coan, *Missionaries*; Abner Wilcox, *Teacher*; Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Coan, and Mrs. Wilcox.

KOHALA.—Isaac Bliss, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Bliss.

## ISLAND OF MAUI.

LAHAINA.—Dwight Baldwin, M. D., *Missionary*; Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. McDonald.

LAHAINALUNA.—Lorin Andrews, Ephraim W. Clark, and Sheldon Dibble, *Missionaries*; Edmund Bailey, *Teacher*; Edward H. Rogers, *Printer*; Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Dibble, Mrs. Bailey, and Mrs. Rogers.

WAILUKU.—Jonathan S. Green and Richard Armstrong, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Green and Mrs. Armstrong. Miss Maria C. Ogden, *Teacher*.

HANA.—Daniel T. Conde, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Conde.

## ISLAND OF MOLOKAI.

KALUAHA.—Harvey R. Hitchcock, *Missionary*; Bethuel Munn, *Teacher*; Mrs. Hitchcock and Mrs. Munn. Miss Lydia Brown, *Teacher*.

## ISLAND OF OAHU.

HONOLULU.—Hiram Bingham and Lowell Smith, *Missionaries*; Gerrit P. Judd, M. D., *Physician*; Levi Chamberlain, *Superintendent of Secular Concerns*; Samuel N. Castle, *Assistant Secular Superintendent*; Amos S. Cooke and Horton O. Knapp, *Teachers*; Henry Dimond, *Bookbinder*; Edwin O. Hall, *Printer*; Mrs. Bingham, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Judd, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Dimond, and Mrs. Hall.

EWA.—Artemas Bishop, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Bishop.

WAIALUA.—John S. Emerson, *Missionary*; Edwin Locke, *Teacher*; Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Locke.

KANEONE.—Benjamin W. Parker, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Parker. Miss Marcia M. Smith, *Teacher*.

## ISLAND OF KAUAI.

WAIMEE.—Samuel Whitney, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Whitney.

KOLOA.—Peter J. Gullick and Thomas Lafon, M. D., *Missionaries*; Mrs. Gullick and Mrs. Lafon.

WAIOLI.—William P. Alexander, *Missionary*; Edward Johnson, *Teacher*; Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Johnson.

(17 stations; 24 missionaries, 2 physicians, 2 secular superintendents, 7 teachers, 1 book-binder, 2 printers, and 42 female assistant missionaries;—total, 80.)

The year embraced in this Report terminates with the annual meeting of the mission in June, 1839, which was held at Honolulu.

Mr. Spaulding died at Westboro', Ma., in the hope of the gospel, June 28th; and Mr. McDonald at Lahaina, on the 7th of last September. Mr. Clark made a voyage to China for his health; Mr. Hall to Oregon and up the Columbia on account of his wife's health; and Mr. Chamberlain to the Mexican coast to get relief from bleeding at the lungs. Mr. Hall took a small printing establishment to the Oregon mission—a gift from the first church in Honolulu! Mr. Dibble sailed from New York city, on his return, with his wife, October 9th. Mr. Tinker has, at his own request, been released from his connection with the Board.

The islands have suffered a great loss in the death of Kinau, the queen-regent, Kaikioewa, governor of Kauai, and Hoapili, governor of Maui. They were all hopefully pious. Kekauluohi was proclaimed successor in office to Kinau.

The manufacture of cloth, introduced under the superintendence of Miss Brown, is gradually making progress. The government has promulgated several laws, the execution of which will be highly favorable to industry. It is easier to perceive and lament the evils growing out of the present system of the government, than it is to devise and apply a remedy.

The Committee and the mission are both intent upon measures fitted to enable and induce the islanders to support their own institutions at the earliest possible day. The christian community, however, will need to have long patience. A boarding-school has been established for the children of the high chiefs, who defray the expenses of the school, except the support of Mr. Cooke who has charge of it. This is at Honolulu. At Hilo there is a boarding-school for boys, with twenty-eight pupils, seventeen of whom are members of the church. At this station there is also a boarding-school for girls, supported by the natives. It is under the care of Mrs. Coan, and contains twenty pupils. The female seminary at Wailuku contains forty-nine pupils. It is under the charge of Mr. Green, with the aid of Miss Ogden. The seminary at Lahainaluna is the grand instrument for rearing up in the islands a permanent and educated native ministry. Its pupils are fifty-eight, and its instructors Messrs. Andrews, Dibble, and Clark, with the assistance of Mr. Bailey as secular superintendent. The whole number of boarding scholars in the mission, is 155. There are also about 200 station and common schools,



containing upwards of 14,000 pupils. The station schools have somewhat more than 600 scholars.

The printing for the year amounted to 102,160 copies and 11,703,036 pages; swelling the amount of pages printed from the beginning, to 94,997,893. The translation of the Bible into the language of Hawaii was completed on the 25th of February, a few days short of nineteen years from the time when the towering heights of Hawaii first met the eyes of the company of missionaries on board the Thaddeus.

At the close of the year embraced in the last Report, the work of the Holy Spirit was prospering at nearly all the stations. The past year has been one of signal triumphs of divine grace. The admissions to the church during the year, were 10,725. The number admitted from the beginning, is 16,587, and the present number of members in regular standing, 15,915. The Committee refer the Board to a very interesting letter from Hilo for the reasons why more than 5,000 persons were received within a year into the church at that station, making what is probably the largest local church in the world. As this general subject will be brought before the Board during the present session as an item of business, it need not be longer dwelt upon here.

The contributions of the native churches in money for various religious objects, during the year, as reported by the mission, exceeds 8,000 dollars. This, however, was but a small part of what they did to erect houses for christian worship, support schools and seminaries, etc. etc.

On the 9th of July, 1839, the French frigate *l'Artemise*, captain C. Laplace, arrived at Honolulu, commissioned to settle difficulties purporting to exist between the government of France and the king of the Sandwich Islands. As the circumstances and effects of this visit will be laid before the Board during the session, in another connection, they will not be embraced in this brief abstract of the annual Report. Suffice it to say, that the object of this hostile visit of an armed vessel of France was none other than to effect, by intimidation and force, the free access of Romish priests to those islanders; and the object was accomplished, and along with it the overthrow of the laws against the sale of intoxicating spirits, together with a disheartening, paralyzing influence upon the native government, which ought to be encouraged and sustained, rather than

ill treated in this shameful manner, by the great civilized governments of the world.

## Department of Indian Missions.

### MISSION TO THE CHEROKEES.

**DWIGHT**—Cephas Washburn, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Washburn; James Orr, *Farmer and Superintendent of Secular Affairs*, and Mrs. Orr; Jacob Hitchcock, *Steward*, and Mrs. Hitchcock; Roderic L. Dodge, *Physician*, and Mrs. Dodge; Henry K. Copeland, *Mechanic*, and Mrs. Copeland; Ellen Stetson, *Ethier Smith*, and Maria Theresa Bissell, *Teachers and Assistants*.

**FAIRFIELD**.—No resident missionary at present.

**PARK HILL**.—Samuel A. Worcester, *Missionary*; Elizur Butler, *Missionary and Physician*, and Mrs. Butler; Stephen Foreman, *Native Preacher and Assistant Translator*; Nancy Thompson and Mary A. Avery, *Assistants and Teachers*; John Candy, *Native Printer*.

**HONEY CREEK**.—John Huss, *Native Preacher*.

*Not yet permanently located*.—Daniel S. Butrick and William Potter, *Missionaries* and their wives; Sophia Sawyer and Erminia Nash, *Teachers*.

(4 stations; 5 missionaries. 1 physician, 3 male and 15 female assistant missionaries, 2 native preachers, and 1 native printer;—total, 27.)

Owing, to the unsettled state of the political affairs of the Cherokees and the suspicions entertained by some portion of them, or to ill health, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Doct. and Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. and Mrs. Asa Hitchcock have requested and received a release from their connection with the Board. Mr. Wheeler has also withdrawn from the charge of the printing-office at Park Hill, and Mr. Potter has been employed on an agency for the Board in Tennessee and Alabama during the last half of the year. Miss Sawyer has resided in the family of the late John Ridge, at Fayetteville, on the borders of the Cherokee country, where she has been usefully employed in teaching. Mr. Butrick resided the first half of the year at Fairfield, from which he removed in consequence of some hostile conduct of the neighbors, and has since spent the time at Dwight and other places. Doct. Butler removed to Park Hill in compliance with the wish of the Cherokee government.

Mrs. Worcester, wife of the Rev. S. A. Worcester, was suddenly removed by death on the 23d of May, deeply lamented by all her associates in the mission.

Miss Mary A. Avery arrived in the Cherokee country early in January last.

Little information has been received respecting the labors of the missionaries

during the past year, and indeed such embarrassments have attended them as seriously to interfere with their progress. During the latter part of the year it is understood that a compromise was formed between the contending parties, which has resulted in a revision of their former laws and the re-organization of their government, at the head of which Mr. Ross has, with much unanimity, been placed. But the government of the United States still refuses to recognize Mr. Ross and his associates as invested with any authority, or to enter into any negotiations with them. Of course no progress has been made in the adjustment of their difficulties with the United States.

More interest has been manifested in schools and religious meetings than could have been looked for in this troubled state of their affairs. At Dwight the schools were large and prosperous, until that for the boys was broken up by the burning of the building occupied by them. It is expected to be soon reopened. In six schools about 185 pupils have been taught.

No full report of the churches has been received. Some of the members of the churches in the old Cherokee country have been admitted to the churches near which they now reside; but most of them still remain scattered and without a shepherd. To the church under the care of Mr. Huss five persons have been received on profession of their faith. Generally the church members have appeared well, and the congregations have been as large as usual.

The printing for the year has amounted to 243,000 pages; and the whole amount 2,203,200 pages.

#### MISSION TO THE CHOCTAWS.

WHEELLOCK.—Alfred Wright, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Wright; Jared Olmstead, *Teacher*; Anna Burnham and Sarah Kerr, *Teachers and Assistants*.

STOCKBRIDGE.—Cyrus Byington, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Byington.

EAGLE TOWN.—Nancy W. Barnes, *Teacher*.\*

MOUNTAIN FORK.—Abner D. Jones, *Teacher*, and Mrs. Jones.

PINE RIDGE.—Cyrus Kingsbury, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Kingsbury; Jonathan E. Dwight, *Native Assistant*.

GOOD WATER.—Ebenezer Hotchkin, *Licensed Preacher*, and Mrs. Hotchkin.

(6 stations; 4 missionaries, 2 male and 7 female assistant missionaries, and 1 native assistant;—total, 14.)

Five schools have been maintained by the mission, embracing 148 pupils and an

\* Recently deceased.

average daily attendance of 106. Of these eighty-five could read the Bible. Six or seven Sabbath schools have been taught with 150 or 200 pupils.

The missionaries preach statedly at ten or twelve places, and the congregations have generally been large and more attentive than in former years. More than fifty seem to have been wrought upon by the Spirit of God, a considerable portion of whom have given evidence of saving conversion, and twenty-six have been admitted to church fellowship.

One thousand copies of the Acts, translated by Mr. Byington, have been printed, and some other portions of the New Testament are ready for the press. Other portions of the Scriptures in the Choctaw language are much needed. The number of readers, already considerable, is constantly increasing. A manifest difference is seen between those who are able to read and those who are not. The printing executed the past year amounts to 165,000 pages, and from the beginning to 3,048,150 pages.

One or two additional missionaries, and one male and two female teachers are much needed the present autumn to strengthen this mission.

#### MISSION TO THE PAWNEES.

John Dunbar, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Dunbar; Samuel Allis, Jr., and George B. Gaston, *Farmers*; Mrs. Allis and Mrs. Gaston.

(1 station; 1 missionary, 2 male and 3 female assistant missionaries;—total, 6.)

A tract of land has been selected for an agricultural settlement of the Indians, and arrangements are in progress for their commencing operations upon it. Messrs. Dunbar and Allis have been invited by the United States agent to become teachers under the patronage of the United States government, in conformity to treaty stipulations. One farmer and his wife have been sent forth to aid the Indians, and three others are requested, all of whom are to be provided for by the treaty. The Indians seem ready to abandon their hunting and roving life, and the door of missionary labor seems open. By a census recently taken with much care the population of the tribe is found to be 6,244. At least one additional missionary is needed.

#### MISSION TO THE OREGON INDIANS.

WAILLATPU.—Marcus Whitman, *Physician and Catechist*, and Mrs. Whitman.

CLEAR WATER.—Henry H. Spalding, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Spalding; William H. Gray, *Mechanic and Teacher*, and Mrs. Gray.

KAMEAH.—Ann B. Smith, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Smith; Cornelius Rogers, *Teacher*.

FLAT HEAD.—Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker, *Missionaries*; Mrs. Eells and Mrs. Walker.

(4 stations; 4 missionaries, 1 physician, 2 male and 6 female assistant missionaries;—total, 13.)

Soon after the arrival, in the autumn of 1838, Messrs. Walker and Eells proceeded to select a new station in the vicinity of Colville, one of the principal trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company, on Clark's or Flat Head river, and about 250 or 300 miles distant from Wallawalla. These brethren were very kindly received and aided by Mr. McDonald, factor at that post, and the Indians expressed much joy in the prospect of their residing among them. After making some progress in erecting buildings, they returned and spent the winter with Doct. Whitman, and early the following spring, accompanied by their wives, they repaired to the newly selected station, leaving their wives for a short time at the hospitable abode of Mr. McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith removed to their station on the Clear Water, about sixty miles above the station of Mr. Spalding, on the 10th of May, of last year.

Mr. Gray has visited a number of bands of Indians, both in the interior and near the sea coast, with reference to the selection of another new station.

At the opening of the year 1839 the mission wore an aspect of peculiar interest. The Indians were gathering in great numbers around the two stations then occupied, and manifesting remarkable docility, both in regard to receiving religious instruction, and adopting the habits of civilized life. Many appeared to be wrought upon by the Spirit of God, and not less than 2,000 made public confession of sin and promised to serve God.

Subsequently the curiosity and interest awakened by the first proclamation of christian truth, and the new manner of living which was proposed, abated, and the depraved inclinations of the Indians led them to reject the restraints of Christianity, and to manifest less interest in the object of the missionaries.

About this time two Romish priests arrived from Canada, and began to travel extensively among the Indians, to baptize some of them, and by introducing the papal ceremonies, and by misrepresentation, seemed likely to interfere, to some extent, with the success of the mission.

Still at the close of the year 1839, both Doct. Whitman and Mr. Spalding stated that the Indians around their stations

appeared favorably disposed; some eighty or one hundred families were located and cultivating the ground around each, and a good degree of interest was manifested in the schools.

A printing-press, with furniture, type, and paper, all valued at about \$450, has been presented and forwarded to this mission by the first native church at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and a small elementary school-book has been printed at Mr. Spaulding's station on the Clear Water.

#### MISSION TO THE SIOUX.

LAC QUI PARLE.—Thomas S. Williamson, *Missionary and Physician*, and Mrs. Williamson; Stephen R. Riggs, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Riggs; Alexander G. Huggins, *Farmer*, and Mrs. Huggins; Fanny Huggins, *Assistant and Teacher*.

FORT SNELLING.—Samuel W. Pond, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Pond; Gideon H. Pond, *Farmer*, and Mrs. Pond.

(2 stations; 3 missionaries—one of whom is a physician, 2 male and 6 female assistant missionaries;—total, 11.)

Fear of their Ojibwa neighbors has induced the Sioux near Lake Harriet to abandon that place. The missionaries have also removed to a place near Fort Snelling. It is still uncertain where they will ultimately be located. About 2,000 Indians are within a day's, and most of them within three hours' travel of the present residence of the missionaries. The bands in this part of the tribe are still exposed to hostile incursions from the Ojibwas and to the still more ruinous influence of intoxicating drinks, to which they have ready access; while they appear little inclined to hear and embrace the gospel.

At Lac qui Parle more progress has been made than during any preceding year. Four Indian women and one white man have been admitted to church fellowship, and sixteen children baptized. One native church member has died in the faith, and others have exemplified the power of truth in an uncommon manner. The number now in good standing in both the churches is thirty-five.

The school at Lac qui Parle has been attended by 112 pupils, averaging thirty-five or forty daily. About thirty read and write, and nearly twenty others can read.

About twenty women have been taught to spin; and four to weave, in which they manifest much interest. The men, in some instances, seem more disposed to work than formerly, though their attachment to their superstitions, their idleness,

and their love for games and war are still a most serious obstacle in the way of introducing the gospel among them.

The whole amount printed in the Dakota or Sioux language is 3,500 copies of works, and 173,000 pages. A dictionary of about 3,000 words has been prepared by Mr. S. W. Pond, and also a small grammar.

#### MISSION TO THE OJIBWAS.

LA POINTE.—Sherman Hall, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Hall; Grenville T. Sproat, *Teacher*, and Mrs. Sproat.

POKEGUMA.—William T. Boutwell, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Boutwell; Frederic Ayer, *Catechist*, and Mrs. Ayer; Edmund F. Ely, *Teacher and Catechist*, and Mrs. Ely; Sabrina Stevens.

(2 stations; 2 missionaries, 3 catechists and teachers, and 6 female assistants;—total, 11.)

As the Indians had abandoned Fon du Lac, the mission family removed from that place in the summer of 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour have requested and received a release from their connection with the Board.

The number of Indians to whom the mission have had access, both at La Pointe and Pokeguma, has been larger than heretofore, and at the latter place there is manifested an increasing desire to lead a settled life; and were it not for their hostilities with the Sioux, who border on that part of their country, the prospect of improvement in their character and habits, under the influence of christian instruction, would be highly encouraging.

A school has been taught at each of the stations. That at La Pointe, including an evening school, has been attended by from fifty to sixty pupils, half of whom can read the New Testament. At Pokeguma the school has been larger than usual. The congregation at this place has also increased, and twelve or fifteen have given some evidence of having experienced the converting influences of the Spirit of God. The members of the church appear well.

Three small books, amounting to 189 continuous pages, have been printed in the Ojibwa language, for the mission, during the year, making an aggregate of 94,000 pages. The printing from the beginning has amounted to 707,000 pages.

At least two new stations should be occupied in the Ojibwa country, and the mission needs to be strengthened by the addition of two missionaries and two laymen.

#### MISSION TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.

Cutting Marsh, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Marsh.

(1 station; 1 missionary, 1 female assistant;—total, 2.)

Miss Sophia Mudgett, after recruiting her health by a temporary suspension of her labors, has been appointed to the New-York Indians. The schools, which have heretofore been supported by a small annuity which the Indians surrendered to the mission for that purpose, have, together with the annuity, been placed at the entire control of the Indians; and during the year have been taught by two competent and promising young men of their own number.

A portion of the tribe, amounting to about seventy, have sold their right to the lands and have removed to a tract west of the state of Missouri; by which measure some dissension has been avoided.

Three persons have been added to the church, and eight children and two adults have been baptized. The church now numbers forty-two in good standing. Four have removed and five died.

One murder has been committed, and the murderer arrested, tried, and executed by the Indians. On the whole good order and habits of industry and temperance seem to be gaining ground.

#### MISSION TO THE NEW-YORK INDIANS.

TUSCARORA.—Gilbert Rockwood, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Rockwood; Hannah T. Whitcomb, *Teacher*.

SENECA.—Asher Wright, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Wright; Asenath Bishop and Sophia Mudgett, *Teachers*.

CATTARAUGUS.—Asher Bliss, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Bliss; Fidelity Adams, *Teacher*.

ALLEGHANY.—William Hall, *Missionary*, and Mrs. Hall; Margaret N. Hall, *Teacher*.

(4 stations; 4 missionaries, 9 female assistants and teachers;—total, 13.)

Three female teachers have joined this mission during the year.

On all the reservations embraced in the mission ten schools have been taught for some portion of the year; some of them, however, only a month or two. The whole number of pupils enrolled has been about 215, though the average attendance did not exceed 150. Three schools have been continued through the year.

In connection with the four churches are about 200 members, of whom four have been added, on profession of faith,



to the Tuscarora church and three to that at Cattaraugus, during the past year.

The churches have been less agitated, during the past year, by alienations and strife, growing out of the political relations of the tribe, than during some previous years. More attention has been paid to the means of grace, and more desire manifested for the education of their children, and the prejudices of the heathen party seem to be gradually so far giving way, that numbers of them not unfrequently attend public worship on the Sabbath.

The treaty negotiated with the Senecas in June, 1838, and as amended by the Senate of the United States again submitted to the tribe in August, 1839, was, during the last spring, ratified and proclaimed. The Indians say that a majority of their chiefs, and not less than fourteen out of fifteen of their people are opposed to the treaty and to the sale of their lands and removal; and maintain that the negotiation has been characterized by bribery, fraud, and oppression.

#### MISSION TO THE ABENAQUIS.

Peter P. Osunkherhine, *Native Preacher*; Caroline Rankin, *Teacher*.

(1 station; 1 native preacher, and 1 female teacher;—total, 2.)

The opposition of the papists has been, during some part of the year, less violent than usual.

The defection and excision of one prominent member of the church has occasioned much grief. Three Indians have been received on profession of faith, making twenty-seven now in church fellowship.

The school has been attended by twenty-three pupils.

Some movement has been made toward translating a part or the whole of the New Testament into the Abenakis language, and it is hoped that the work may be accomplished at a future day.

The language is supposed to be spoken by about 2,000 Indians.

#### Summary.

Having completed the annual survey of the year, it remains to sum up the whole. The receipts have been \$241,619.04, and the expenditures \$246,601.37, exceeding the receipts \$4,910.33. The debt of the Board has of course been increased by that amount, and is \$24,083.42. The number of the missions is twenty-five, the Cyprus mission having been connected with that to Turkey. These missions embrace eighty stations, at which there are 134 ordained missionaries, ten of whom are physicians, 10 physicians not preachers, 14 teachers, 10 printers and book-binders, 11 other male and 186 female assistant missionaries;—making in all 365 missionary laborers from this country, or ten less than were reported the last year. But to these we must add 15 native preachers and 107 other native helpers, which makes the whole number 487, six more than the whole number reported a year ago. Five ordained missionaries, one physician, two male and ten female assistant missionaries, in all eighteen, have been sent forth during the year now closed.

The number of printing establishments is 15; of presses 32; of type founderies 5; of churches 55; of church-members 17,234; of those received into the church the last year 10,810; of seminaries for boys 8, containing 412 boarding scholars; of preparatory boarding schools for boys 6, containing 100 pupils; of female boarding schools 10, containing 295 pupils—making the whole number of boarding schools 24, and of boarding scholars of both sexes 807;—of free schools 415, containing 21,606 pupils; of books and tracts printed, about 685,000 copies and 45,202,506 pages the past year; and from the beginning, according to the reports of the several missions, 233,156,081 pages.

## Summary View of other Societies.

### FOREIGN.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE following are some of the principal matters contained in the 36th annual report of the society.

*Issues of the Year.*—The issues of the society have been—at home 538,459; from depots abroad 237,901: total 776,360. A larger number than has been issued by the society in any previous year, and shewing an increase over the issues of last year to the extent of 118,292. The total issues, from the commencement of the society, amount to 12,322,471.

*New Societies.*—The number of new societies, established within the last year, is 174; the number discovered to have become extinct is 23: leaving the total number of societies in England and Wales 2,572.

The following are the designations of these societies respectively, viz. Auxiliary societies 369, Branch societies 333, Bible associations, 1,870.

The total number of public meetings held during the year is 1,367, a number exceeding by 180 that of the meetings held in the preceding year.

*Finances.*—The total receipts for the year was £111,449, and the disbursements were £110,175.

*Grants of Money and Books.*—Domestic £11,778, Europe £23,694, Asia £12,992, Africa £878, America £2,651, West Indies £134: total £52,130.

In connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by its aid, societies on the continent have issued the following number of copies of Bibles and New Testaments during their last year. The total issues of these societies, from their organization, is given in a separate column.

	<i>Last year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
France,	137,097	1,396,701
Switzerland,	5,528	199,606
Belgium,	18,366	76,000
Holland,	10,759	204,930
Germany and Prussia,	55,442	1,733,058
Denmark,	6,357	237,250
Norway,	3,782	
Sweden,	40,987	627,461
Russia,	9,493	

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following particulars are gathered from the 40th annual report of the society.

*Stations, Missionaries, etc.*—Missions 11; Stations 95—being in Western Africa 12, South Africa 1, Mediterranean 5, China 1, North India 14, South India 15, Western India 2, Ceylon 4, Australasia 13, West Indies and Guiana 24, N. W. America 4; Laborers, including wives,

931—consisting of 82 English, 13 Lutheran, and 9 native or country-born clergymen, of whom 68 are married, 77 European lay-assistants, of whom 43 are married, 5 European female teachers, and 590 native or country-born male and 44 female assistants; Attendants on public worship 43,586; Communicants 3,050; Schools 548; Scholars 28,849—consisting of 12,460 boys, 3,049 girls, 9,968 youths and adults, and 3,572 of whom the sex is not specified.

The numbers given under the heads of attendants and communicants are very imperfect, on account of no returns from some of the stations or defective ones from others. Scholars are not generally included in the number of attendants on public worship, though in some of the returns they have, it is believed, been reckoned.

*Finances.*—The receipts of the year, on account of the general fund, amounted to £100,252. This sum, however, includes remittances to the amount of £4,000 which belonged to the income of the preceding year. Hence what may properly be considered as the proceeds of the year 1839-40 cannot be taken at a higher sum than about £96,250. The steady progress of the missions has necessarily been attended with a proportionable increase of expenditure. The total amount in the preceding year was £90,901; but this sum, though large, does not fully represent the ratio of expenditure in the missions. The progressive enlargement of the society's operations will, the committee conceive, render it impracticable adequately to sustain them, unless the contributions in future years are commensurate with those of the year just closed. The only other alternative—a contraction of operations—is one which the committee are persuaded that the members would not sanction, unless compelled to do so by uncontrollable necessity. The committee, therefore, feel that the society's financial situation is still such as to occasion much solicitude.

*Missionaries sent out.*—During the year there have been sent forth seventeen ordained missionaries and five catechists, including seven ordained missionaries who have returned to their stations. Twelve of these being married, the total number of individuals is thirty-four.

*Whole number of Laborers.*—The total number of laborers at present engaged in the service of the society as ordained missionaries, catechists, or artisans, amounts to one hundred and eighty-six, exclusive of native teachers and the wives of the married laborers.

*Retrospect of the last Forty Years.*—Your committee, in closing the report of their proceedings during the past year, regard the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the society as calling for peculiar feelings of humble yet joyful gratitude and hope. If it were commanded of old to the people of God, to remember all the way which the Lord had led them during forty years in the wilderness, a similar review made by the friends of the Church Missionary Society will probably lead them to the same result. The conclusion at which the mind must arrive, will be, that in many things the Lord has seen it good to humble and to prove his servants; still he has led them by his own right hand, he has never failed those who have felt their depend-

ence on him, and it is his settled purpose to do them good in their latter end.

The formation of this society commenced with the present century. During the first fifteen years of its existence, the awful judgment of war separated this nation, in a great measure, from the continent of Europe; and it might truly be said that the wall of our Zion was built in troublous times. After this succeeded the present era of peace, which has already subsisted for twenty-five years. This has, through the good providence of God, given leisure and scope for extending and maturing those plans of christian benevolence which had previously been devised, and in part commenced, by the zealous servants of God.

Various and great have been those events, of a religious and moral character, by which the present century has been signalized. In the establishment and extension of missionary and bible societies, in the opening of India to the free preaching of the gospel, in the abolition of the slave-trade and the extinction of slavery in the British colonies, and in the improved systems of national and christian education, your committee trace mighty movements of the most beneficent tendency on behalf of the great family of mankind. Even the arts and sciences, ministering to the cause of God, have during the same period received a fresh impulse, so that in a brief series of years they seem to have out-stripped the course of entire former centuries. Witness the improvements made in printing, and the application of steam to accelerate every effort of human industry and every step of human intercourse.

In view of these various leading events, your committee may justly exclaim, What hath God wrought! Surveying the entire result, let the servants of Christ ascribe all the glory to God, for they must perceive that it is his doing. Nor can your committee forget by what an amount of human instrumentality these blessings have been acquired, how many lives have been devoted to this glorious work, how many hands have been raised in prayer for its success, how many voices lifted up in praises and thanksgivings to Him who has thus again begun to pour out of his Spirit upon all flesh.

#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the 46th annual report.

*Stations, Missionaries, etc.*—In the several parts of the world connected with the society's operations, there are 361 stations and out-stations, 156 missionaries, 49 European and 451 native assistants, 101 churches, 9,966 communicants, 764 schools, and 41,752 scholars.

There are 15 printing establishments, whose operations are noticed in the reports of the respective stations to which they belong.

The number of students at present pursuing a course of preparatory study with a view to missionary labor, under the auspices of the society, is 20.

*Deaths.*—Seven faithful laborers have fallen in the morning of life, and in the midst of usefulness.

As the directors approached the close of a year, involving, from the inroads of disease and death, deep regret and painful solicitude, the awful the agonizing intelligence broke upon them, that their beloved friend, their faithful and intrepid missionary, John Williams, from whom

they were daily anticipating good news, had fallen a victim to savage violence, in an attempt to introduce the gospel to Erromanga, one of the islands of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean.

*Returns.*—To a new and most painful extent have the hopes of the directors been blighted, and their prospects overcast, by the unavoidable return of many faithful and devoted missionaries from their respective fields of labor. Since May last fourteen, exclusive of their wives, have reached England, and others are now on their voyage hither.

Some of these brethren visit home, after a protracted season of labor, to renew their strength, and having cheered and been cheered in the fellowship of christian love, to hasten back to their delightful toils. But others have returned, after an absence of only a few months or years, with their energies exhausted and their constitutions broken down by the fatal climate of those distant lands in which they hoped long to labor and then to die.

*Sent forth.*—During the year twelve missionaries and one physician, of whom ten were accompanied by their wives.

*Finances.*—The total of receipts was £91,119, and the disbursements amounted to £32,197.

At the last annual meeting the directors were affectionately urged by their brethren from the country, to attempt, during the year, the augmentation of the society's income to £100,000 per annum. This proposition was as warmly received as it was powerfully proposed and advocated, and the united voices of the assembly responded, "It shall stand." The directors have employed all practicable means to carry into effect this noble resolution, and although they cannot report complete success, they are happy and thankful in being able to state that the contributions for the year have amounted to £91,119.

With feelings of inexpressible pleasure the directors state, that the amount of contributions received from the mission-churches, and included in the above amount, exceeds £15,200; being an increase on the income derived from the same sources in the year 1838 of £7,100.

The income of the society, as now stated, includes no grant from government, either in this country or in the colonies, but consists solely of the free-will offerings of the people.

*Native Ministry.*—The directors cannot adequately express their deep and solemn conviction of the importance of a well qualified native agency in every sphere of missionary labor. They rejoice that the diffusive spirit of primitive piety characterizes the churches gathered from among the heathen, and that the Divine Redeemer has raised up from among them many teachers and evangelists, who, animated by affection and zeal, are anxious, as the instruments of mercy, to turn their countrymen from dumb idols to the living God.

*Dependence on the Holy Spirit.*—To anticipate success in a cause so holy and divine, and amidst obstructions so numerous and gigantic, unaccompanied by humble and exclusive dependence on the Holy Spirit, would be as irrational as it would be impious; and were our ardor increased and our agencies multiplied a thousand fold, unattended by his grace and power, they would bring back nought but certain failure and bitter disappointment, the just retribution for our presumption and pride. Let all our difficulties in this holy cause, and all our disappointments too, deepen our humility, and

give new fervor to devotion; and in all our intercessions before God for the salvation of the world, let the sacrifice of Christ be our plea, and the Spirit of God our hope.

#### WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the report of the society for 1839-40.

*Stations and Missionaries.*—*Missionaries.* In Ireland 23, Sweden 1, Germany 1, France 19, Gibraltar 2, Western Africa 15, South Africa 53, Malta 1, South India 18, North Ceylon 8, South Ceylon 14, New South Wales 7, Australia 4, Van Diemen's Land 9, New Zealand 16, Friendly Islands 10, Feejee Islands 7, Demerara 7, Honduras 2, West Indies 80, British America 94: total 371—of whom 210 are principally connected with heathens and converts from heathenism, and 161 labor among Europeans and British colonists.

*Assistants.*—These missionaries are assisted by 2,361 catechists and readers, and by 322 salaried and 3,307 gratuitous teachers; of whom 5,125 labor in missions among the heathen, and 865 among professed Christians.

*Members in Society.*—Stockholm 11, Winneuden in Germany 703, France 946, Gibraltar 93, Gambia 634, Sierra Leone 1,940, Cape Coast 630, South Africa 1,592, Malta 75, South India 368, Ceylon—Tamil 134, Singalese 741, New South Wales 308, Australia 141, Van Diemen's Land 570, New Zealand 1,263, Friendly Islands 8,366, Feejee Islands 273, Demerara 3,129, Honduras 177, West Indies 44,729, British America 11,681: total 78,504—being an increase of 5,777, and consisting of 64,069 chiefly from among the heathen, and 14,435 from among professed Christians.

*Scholars.*—Ireland 4,800, France 1,055, Gibraltar 214, Gambia 235, Sierra Leone 1,035, Cape Coast 250, South Africa 3,722, Malta 65, South India 2,059, Ceylon—Tamil 2,000, Singalese 3,434, New South Wales 589, Van Diemen's Land 922, New Zealand 500, Friendly Islands 8,217, Feejee Islands 720, Demerara 3,007, Honduras 90, West Indies 16,432, British America 5,732: total 55,078—being a decrease of 1,434, and consisting of 41,701 chiefly from among the heathen, and 13,377 from among professed Christians.

*Sent out.*—During the year forty missionaries, twenty-four females, and one schoolmaster entered on the missionary work; besides eight missionaries and seven females who returned to their fields of labor abroad, after visiting their native country.

*Deceased.*—Four missionaries and seven wives of missionaries were removed by death.

*Finances.*—The receipts for the year amounted to £92,697; and the disbursements to £104,017.

The expenditure of 1838 was £100,077. Toward this, the income of 1838, and a considerable balance from 1837, were available, but left a debt for 1838 of £9,552. The expenditure for 1839 has been £104,017. To the debt of 1838 must now be added the deficiency in the last year, amounting to £11,319—the combined result of the large additions made to the society's missions in the last five years generally, and of occasional and extraordinary increase of expenditure in the last year. The two sums constitute the present debt of the society, which is £20,871. And the important practical inference is this—That the society must either effect, by

means too painful to be contemplated, a very great reduction of its missionary establishments, and abandon some portion of the field already nobly won and occupied by it, or else, that it must make such an earnest and solemn appeal to its members and friends, and to the religious and benevolent public at large, as will produce a regular and permanent addition to its means, to the extent of at least ten or twelve thousand pounds per annum. And if not merely the support of its existing establishments, but the gradual extinction of the debt, and any new and further enlargement of its labors among the countless millions of the perishing heathen, be taken into calculation, the addition to its income ought not to be less than twenty thousand pounds per annum.

Large as this addition may appear at first sight, the Committee do not despair of seeing it eventually realized. It is not larger than the claims of God our Savior on our gratitude and love. It is not larger than the demands which our immortal fellow-men, whom He redeemed with his most precious blood, but among whom, alas! Christ is not named, undoubtedly possess on our active and effectual sympathies. It is not larger than the amount of contribution for objects so holy and so extensive, to which most of us have solemnly and repeatedly pledged our faith, and promised our full quota of effort, when we have privately and publicly, in the solitude of our closets, and in the presence of a great cloud of witnesses at religious assemblies like this, consecrated ourselves and our all to God, under strong and stirring impulses of pious affection and feeling.

Nor is it larger than our actual means and resources, if those means were universally and systematically developed, and those resources conscientiously devoted to their best and highest use. There are many among us, who have not yet learned to support the cause of God, not merely from temporary excitement of feeling, but upon principle; and therefore with regularity and perseverance. There are others, who have indeed, to their honor, contributed on principle, but whose principle itself misleads them; and defrauds the cause of Christ of its proper due, because they have constructed it on defective calculations of their own comparative means, and of the larger demands, which, on every just principle, the missionary enterprise, now so widely extended, righteously makes, in the present crisis of the church's history, on those who have this world's good, than even that great object could prefer in former years, when openings for usefulness were less numerous, and the special calls of Providence less decisive and encouraging.

In these cases, the principle itself needs to be revised and corrected, and made more conformable to the pressing exigencies of our actual position. The scale and proportion of giving should be enlarged. What has hitherto been taken as the maximum, should now be regarded only as the antiquated and absolute minimum of their debt to Christ, and to his world. There are some, perhaps, (especially in the humbler classes of society,) whose pecuniary liberality has already trenchanted somewhat on their conveniences; and, to them, all grateful and respectful commendation is most cheerfully accorded. But there are many more, who, though they may have given largely, have never yet given at the expense of any serious sacrifice to the Lord Jesus of personal comfort or of remote family advantage. There are ample resources of self-



denial and christian economy yet untouched; and for a portion of these, the Committee are now humbly bold to call on their friends.

#### BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the 48th annual report of the society.

*Stations, Missionaries, etc.*—The number of stations occupied by the missionaries of the society is one hundred, seventy-four of which are in the West Indies, and twenty in Calcutta and the more northerly parts of India.—Of missionaries there are fifty-nine, aided by native assistants who occupy many out-stations.—The number of communicants is about 25,000, 24,777 of whom are in the West Indies.

*Finances.*—The receipts were £19,334; and the disbursements were £20,044.

*Want of more Missionaries.*—It would be difficult to find, in any part of the field cultivated by our society, a station which may be considered adequately supplied: while not a few are languishing for want of additional aid; and too many are dependent, almost for their very existence, on a single life, and that often worn down to exhaustion by incessant toil. When, in addition to this, it is remembered how many appeals are continually made to extend our borders, and enter on new and most inviting fields of exertion, it will be admitted, that never was the call for renewed and strenuous exertions more loud and imperative than at the present time.

#### GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

This society has five stations and fourteen missionaries in Calcutta and the vicinity; thirteen stations and twenty-two missionaries in the Madras presidency; and twenty-eight missionaries in New South Wales: in all sixty-four missionaries.

#### LONDON JEWS SOCIETY.

At three stations, Constantinople, Jerusalem, and Tunis, the society employs eight missionaries.

The receipts were £18,315; and the payments were £14,374.

#### GENERAL BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society has six stations and seven missionaries, all in India.

A portion of the missionaries connected with this society went forth from among their brethren of the same denomination in the United States, where a branch society has been established.

Receipts for 1839 £1,771.

#### CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The number of stations is four, and the number of missionaries is eleven, who are laboring in the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

The receipts for the last year were £7,600.

#### GLASGOW MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society has under its direction four stations and four missionaries, all in Southern Africa.

#### UNITED BRETHREN.

The Brethren's missions embrace in.

	Stations.	Missionaries.
Southern Africa,	7	21
West Indies,	33	70
Labrador,	4	15
Greenland,	4	14
N. A. Indians,	3	7
	51	127

With these missions are connected 107 female assistant missionaries. The number of communicants is 18,220, and the number under instruction is 51,081.

For 1838 the receipts amounted to £11,987; and the payments to £11,628. The receipts of the association in London in aid of the Brethren's missions, were, during its last year, £4,526.

#### BERLIN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society has under its patronage in Southern Africa five stations, seven missionaries, four male and six female assistant missionaries.

The annual income of the society is about \$9,000.

#### GERMAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

In India this society has four stations and twelve missionaries; and in Australia one station and two missionaries.

#### NETHERLANDS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This society was instituted at Rotterdam, in December, 1797, through the instrumentality of Doct. Van der Kemp. Twenty of its missionaries are now laboring principally among the Dutch East India Islands, aided by 150 or 200 native schoolmasters. Under instruction are not less than 20,000 native Christians, with between 4,000 and 5,000 pupils in the schools. Besides these, two missionaries of the society are among the Chinese on the island of Rhio, one in Surinam, and one in Curacao. Whole number of missionaries 24.

The annual income of the society is about \$35,000.

#### FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

At the seven stations in Southern Africa, under the care of the society, are six missionaries, 48 adults and 46 children baptized. The num-

ber of churches in France which sustain the society is 172.

The receipts for the last year were 69,753 francs; and the disbursements 60,788 francs.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BAPTIST BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

From the 25th annual report of the society.

The number of missions to Indian tribes is eleven:—Ojibwas, Ottawas in Michigan, Oneidas, etc., Shawanoes, Delawares, Putawatomies, Ottawas, Otoes, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws.—The missions in Europe are three: to France, Germany, and Greece. One mission in West Africa, Basa. There are eight missions in Asia: Maulmain and vicinity, Tavoy, Rangoon, Ava, Arracan, Siam and China, Asam, and Telogoos.

The whole number of missions is twenty-three; stations and out-stations sixty-eight; missionaries, and assistants ninety-eight; native do. ninety-four; churches fifty-one; baptisms the last year 266; church members more than 2,500.

The printing executed at the several missions during the year amounts to 11,325,266 octavo pages. At the Maulmain press, since its establishment 55,050,200 pages have been printed.

Receipts for the year ending April 18th, 1840, \$57,781.36; and the expenditures \$65,432.19; besides \$18,400 received from Bible and tract societies.

#### METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the report of the society, April 27th, 1840.

The whole number of missionaries, domestic and foreign, is 231, and of church members 31,643, showing an increase for the year of eleven missionaries and 9,816 members. There are also employed on the several stations about thirty teachers, three physicians, two farmers, and six mechanics; making in all two hundred and sixty-one persons, with their families, for whom the society has pledged its support.

Of these missionaries thirty-three are laboring among the North-American Indians, in twenty different missions, connected with which are 2,068 church members and probationers.

*State of the Funds.*—The receipts during the year were \$116,941.90, which, with a balance at the close of the previous year, makes a total of \$143,301.16.

#### PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

In Northern India, at Singapore, in Western Africa, and among the North-American Indians, and in Texas, this society had under its patronage, in January 1840, eleven stations, 21 missionaries, four male and 18 female assistant missionaries.

#### EPISCOPAL BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

This Board have missions in Western Africa, China, Greece, island of Crete, and at Constantinople, in connection with which are nine missionaries, three male and ten female assistant missionaries.

The receipts to the treasury were the last year \$23,833.67; and the disbursements \$29,711.75.

### SUMMARY.

As the reports from the several missionary societies are incomplete, it is impossible to give the aggregate correctly, except respecting some of the more important items. With regard to these it is believed that the statements here given are nearly conformed to the last published reports of the respective societies. In the case of one or two societies the operations in behalf of the heathen and of christian communities are not stated in so distinct a manner, that the former can be ascertained with perfect exactness. It should be remarked also that there are two or three missionary societies on the continent of Europe to reports of whose proceedings no access could be had: but as their operations are not extensive, the particulars respecting them would not greatly vary the results given below.

<i>Stations occupied,</i>	643
<i>Missionaries:</i> —British societies,	614
Continental societies,	178
Societies in the United States,	252—1,044

Besides the ordained missionaries given above, there are physicians, catechists, school-masters, and other male assistants, variously employed, the number of whom the reports do not admit of being accurately ascertained. It may probably be between 400 and 500: also married and unmarried females amounting probably to 1,200 or 1,400. To these should be added native preachers and teachers of various grades, laboring in connection with the missionaries from christian countries, and under their direction.

<i>Annual Receipts:</i> —British societies,	\$1,670,000
Continental societies,	113,000
Societies in the United States,	393,000
	\$2,176,000

The receipts of the Gospel Propagation Society are not included, not being known.

It should here be added that large sums are also expended by Bible and tract societies in Great Britain and the United States, amounting to not less than \$170,000, to aid in translating, printing, and distributing Bibles and tracts, in unevangelized countries. Societies for supporting schools in the same communities, probably expend not less than \$30,000 more. These societies are found in Great Britain and the British provinces.

**Church Members.**—The number given by nine of the foregoing societies is 162,883;—and those connected with the churches under the care of the other societies would probably leave the sum below 175,000.

**Pupils in Schools.** Here again the reports are very incomplete. The number given by five societies is 139,715; and the whole number probably does not exceed 300,000.

## Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1839.

HAVING given in the foregoing pages a summary view of the results and present state of protestant missions, under the patronage of nearly all the societies existing in protestant Christendom for the propagation of the gospel among the unevangelized nations, a more extended view will be given, in this and succeeding numbers, of the papal missions under the patronage of the *Society for the Propagation of the Faith*, the centre of whose operations is at Lyons, in France. In the present number, only the financial statement will be given, embracing the year 1839. The article is translated for this work, from the French as found in the "*Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*," for May 1840.

As no previous statements respecting papal missions has heretofore been inserted in the *Missionary Herald*, and few of its readers have access to the "*Annales*," it is believed that a pretty extended view of these missions—where they are in operation, the manner in which they are conducted, the expenditures attending them, and the results—all as given by their conductors themselves, will be interesting and useful.

Where it seemed necessary for the correct understanding of a topic, brief notes have been added by the translator.

When, eighteen years ago, a few obscure Catholics met for the first time, brought together the humble alms gleaned from their workshops and their counting-rooms, and finding themselves in possession of about 22,000 francs, instituted "*The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, in favor of Missions in the Two Worlds*," human wisdom might certainly have shaken the head and pointed the finger. As for themselves, they believed they were doing a work which God would not refuse to bless, inasmuch as it implied charity, humility, and trust in him; for the smallness of the offering showed a pious zeal which knew not how to wait, and a feebleness too evident to be mistaken; while at the same time, by the immensity of the work which it left for him to do, it pledged, so to speak, the honor of that invisible Associate, whose aid they challenged. They remembered, too, the oil of Sarepta and the five loaves in the desert, and they believed that the time would come, when they should be permitted to give bread to the wandering multitudes who listen to the word, and to cool the lips of the new prophets who proclaim it. The pecuniary accounts for several years past have shown, that their hopes did not deceive them. That now submitted will confirm the pleasing fact.

The receipts for 1839 amount to nearly two millions. This sum, which exceeds the receipts of the preceding year by about 550,000 francs, is double the amount obtained in 1837, four times that of 1835, and six times that of 1833. Here is almost a geometrical progression, the known terms of which enable us nearly to predict the future increase. Two remarks will explain the grounds of this calculation. On the one hand, the influence of a more general approbation, the efficiency of a more complete organization, and the confidence acquired by time, will act with a daily increasing power on those who are slow to join us. On the other hand, the society, which commenced in one of those catholic countries where pernicious doctrines had most shaken the faith of men, will receive its future additions from countries whose unshaken faith presents a firmer basis for its operations; so that we may say, its activity will increase in the ratio of time and distance. And if, to secure a more perfect view of this encouraging prospect, we need to establish some fixed point in the field of futurity, it can easily be done, without going beyond the bounds of reasonable probability. Let us take, for the ground of comparison, the actual state of the society in the diocese where it originated, but where it is yet far from having reached its highest possible point. The 800,000 souls associated within the archbishopric of Lyons, are represented in our returns by the sum of 140,000 francs. But the number of the faithful in various parts of the civilized world, whose wealth and religious liberty enables them to care for others, may be estimated at 100,000,000. The time must come, then, when the amount of their annual contributions will rise to 17,000,000 francs. It must come; for there is a mathematical necessity for it,—a law, which will subsist, notwithstanding external obstacles which may retard its action,—a fundamental power of nature, which man may oppose, but cannot destroy, and which is called "*the force of things*." Moreover, our predictions will not appear exaggerated, if we consider that Protestantism, all the sects of which added together do not amount to one third part of the number of Catholics, receives 40,000,000 [of francs] a year. Nothing less than this rich revenue could pay the wages of its proselyting forces, from the English sailors who have enthroned themselves in the Antilles and in Hindostan, to the Methodist proconsuls whose ferule domineers over the kings of the South Sea, and to the peddling bible-men, who prudently confine themselves to the work scattering corrupted copies of our holy scriptures, along with contraband opium, upon the coasts of China.

Our pecuniary prosperity, which our erring brethren equal or surpass, would afford us but moderate encouragement, without its moral accompaniments. And first, the columns of our accounts, by their increasing number of names

\* That is, by metaphysicians; as, in English we speak of "*the nature of things*."—Tr.

of foreign cities, and of monies of different denominations and value, secure for the society an evident character of universality. France, having never pretended to monopolize this work, satisfied with the privilege of commencing it, now considers herself honored in the emulation of neighboring nations. The Sardinian States already rival us, and will soon surpass us in the proportion of receipts to population. Central Italy follows closely on the Sardinian States. Like them, she has doubled her last year's gifts. The addition of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, of which we have received the first pledges, completes the co-operation of that peninsula. Belgium and Switzerland continue their progress. Bavaria, which has lately become the prop of the Catholic religion in Germany, subscribes a decisive amount, and the Rhenish provinces follow her example. On the other side, does not the forwardness of England seem to presage the approaching reconciliation of isle of the saints? And then, with what emotions we receive the tribute of Ireland! Poor and venerable church! She now carries on, in union with us, that missionary work in which she has always been engaged, sending St. Gall and St. Columban in times past to barbarous Europe, as now she furnishes bishops and priests for the icy coast of Newfoundland and the unpropitious climes of Australia. Portugal has tripled her offering. That of Spain is but the widow's mite; but that widow, crowned with so much glory, will not forget us when better days shall shine upon her. Thus the same nations which marched in company, seven hundred years ago, under the banner of Christ, to conquer the infidels, are now rallying for the mental combats of modern times; they will be joined by auxiliaries that their fathers never knew; the isles of Greece and the cities of Anatolia, take place in the ranks; and from the furthestmost east, Pondichery, Madras and Calcutta, answer to the call of the drum.\* Moreover, depressed christian communities unite with the countries that aid them, in sustaining the work; they experience the joy of giving, while the embarrassment of receiving is diminished; the proportion which their gifts bear to each other disappears in the fraternal blending of the whole. The newly converted Pariahs of Hindostan, save by retrenchment from their meal of rice, the alms which are destined, perhaps, to ornament an altar in the hut of the savage of Missouri. The penny of the Arab pays the ransom of the confessors who suffer in the prisons of Cochin-China. These are not visions of the fancy. Lately, one of the native chiefs of Algiers, called by his countrymen, "The Great Serpent of the Desert," associated himself with nine neighboring sheiks, to form the first band of ten in the province of Constantine. Thirty poor children, received into the asylum at Leghorn, offer the tenth part of their weekly income. The fishermen of Genoa contribute in advance, the uncertain product of their labors. And meanwhile, the same treasury that contains the savings of the servant and the day-laborer, receives also the price of the most honorable services; rich estates tax themselves nobly for its benefit, and we know what princely hands have rejoiced to drop into it a little gold. Seven hundred thousand persons thus perseveringly unite their sacrifices and their prayers. The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, of which ninety thousand copies are printed in

seven different languages, circulate periodically through this vast family, and keep up something like that unity of heart and soul which reigned in the "Upper Chamber" at Jerusalem. By these, as in ancient times, men who cannot understand each other, hear recounted, each in his own language, the wonderful works of God. Those whom sea and sky, nature and history seemed to have separated forever, understand that they are brethren; a new sensibility circulates through all the members of the great Catholic body, and if one of them is wounded, all the others start. Not a drop of blood is shed upon the scaffolds of persecution, but the piety of the universe gathers it up; whenever the water of baptism bedews the face of a catechumen, the christian world counts one brother more; and a single instance of apostasy carries lamentation from pole to pole. Those engaged in the contest gather strength from seeing before them, as in an immense amphitheatre, a cloud of witnesses; and the shout of their victory wakes up those of the spectators, who had fallen asleep in the indifference of peace. And henceforth the most humble believers, in whatever lowly station Providence may have placed them, may follow with their eyes the progress of affairs of a thousand times greater dramatic interest than those of empires,—interests more durable than those of time; even the destinies of the gospel, the progress of civilisation, the eternal salvation of the human race. And with all this, are found all those things which at any day occupy so much thought, and are so often and so dangerously illusory in the dreams of men, but of such beneficent influence in the catholic church, which alone commands them as realities,—publicity, popularity, and universal association. Hence the Society for the Propagation of the Faith has a second power, called *the force of ideas*.

But the support of human opinions would not be sufficient for an enterprise which aspires to hasten, according to its ability, the accomplishment of the designs of Providence. It demands the assistance of an infallible authority, to whom alone belongs the power of interpreting those designs. And the sovereign Pontiffate has not withheld its glorious patronage. Twice already this year, the people of the eternal city have been invited to a most active participation in the work; and the remarkable increase of the collections in the States of the church, assures us of their future assistance. The presence of Rome in our columns is the sign of success, the ark of the covenant in the midst of the camp. The voice of approbation, which has come down to us from the seat of supreme authority, has been repeated by echo after echo in forty episcopal mandates. Among our new protectors are the great metropolitans of Dublin, of Munich, of Malines and of Naples, the two last of whom wear the Roman purple.\* Asia unites with Europe, by the voice of the archbishop of Smyrna; ancient Africa makes herself heard by the letters of the first successor of Augustine; and in the name of America, the bishop of Olinda applauds, from the distant shores of Brazil. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith is the order of the day for Christendom; it rests upon that power which is not of the world, and which has overcome the world; it is strong in the *force of the church*. And who knows that she will not one day hold in honor the religious annals of this equivocal age?

\* A Pappel—to the appeal, or the call of the roll, or the beat of the drum.—77.

\* That is, are cardinals.—77.



Travellers on the journey of life, as we pass the torrent of revolutions, like the people of Israel at the passage of Jordan, let us place our humble stone upon its banks. Perhaps they will form a durable monument, and the faithful of future times, when they return to this point of history, will recognize us as brothers, and will say with joy, "Those who passed over here, were indeed the people of God."

In view of these numbers, these comforting facts, these honorable testimonies, the efforts of our associates cannot be relaxed. What they have done is not enough to lull them to sleep with the deceitful thought that their work is finished; for the insufficiency of their benefactions to meet such extensive wants, is perfectly manifest. But there is enough to justify their hope, in the evidence of success which was for a long time questionable; enough to sustain their faith, in the thought that they do not labor alone. And how can we fail to perceive, in the grandeur of the results already attained, the assistance of him without whom the builder buildeth and the watchman waketh in vain? The divine blessing clearly shows itself in that wonderful fertility, which nourishes and multiplies all things. This it was, that on the sixth day of creation, descended upon our first parents, and promised them an innumerable posterity. This it was, that made the race of the patriarchs like the sand of the sea and the stars of heaven. By this the Savior, on leaving the world which he had redeemed, made his disciples the spiritual fathers of the nations. The church, which is its depository, pours it out daily on our fields, on our heads, and on our works. Ought not the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, also to expect some part in it, and to believe that, when its humble founders first assembled, God, according to his promise, was there in the midst of them, and said to them, "Go, and multiply and replenish the earth."

## RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1839.

France:—			
Council of Lyons,	706,397 36	fr.	c.
Paris,	532,412 54	—1,238,809 90	
Germany,	-	-	3,974 19
Bavaria,	-	-	111,285 57
Belgium,	-	-	100,664 33
Brazil:—Remittance announced, but not received.			
British Islands:—			
England,	33,649 50		
Scotland,	1,067 80		
Ireland,	58,563 20	—93,970 50	
Spain,	-	-	408 00
States of the Church,	-	-	47,776 29
The Levant,	-	-	11,078 50
Lucca,	-	-	7,479 08
Modena, duchy of,	-	-	14,567 49
Parma, duchy of,	-	-	10,502 32
Portugal,	-	-	15,010 57
Prussia,	-	-	25,167 35
Russia,	-	-	633 20
Sardinian States:—			
Genoa, duchy of,	49,839 44		
Piedmont,	85,495 78		
Sardinia,	845 90		
Savoy,	25,280 50	—154,459 02	
Kingdom of the two Sicilies,	-	-	6,000 00
Switzerland,	-	-	28,746 46
Tuscany,	-	-	25,598 90
(1) Total receipts,	-	-	1,895,682 27
Remaining in the treasury last year,	-	-	444,334 86
Grand Total,	-	-	2,340,017 13

(1) This total embraces many individual donations, of which we have room to mention only the

## APPROPRIATIONS.

To the Foreign Mission Seminary, Rue de Bac, Paris, the sum of 208,883 fr. 30c. for the following missions, viz.	
For that in Corea,	18,648
For the mission in Tartary, comprising Leao Tong, Mongolia and Mantchouria,	17,390
For those in Su Tchuen, Yu-Nan and Kouli-Tcheou, in the Chinese empire,	23,748
For that in Western Tong-King,	30,604
For that in Cochinchina, Cambodia, and Laos,	28,708
For those of Siam and the kingdom of Quenda,	28,298
For the Malabar mission,	30,518
For the seminary at Pulo Pinang;	6,600
For extra expenses of the agency at Macao,	24 333
To the Lazarists, the sum of 130,333 fr. 30c. for the following missions, viz.	
Macao, Chinese seminary and agency,	15,000
Si-Vang, in Tartary, mission and little seminary,	8,000
Mission in the province of Pekin,	11,000
"    "    Nankin,	3,000
"    "    Tche-Kiang,	5,000
"    "    Kiang-Si,	3,000
Expense of erecting the apostolic vicariate for the two provinces of Tche-Kiang and Kiang-Si,	3,000
Mission in Aleppo,	15,000
" at Antioch, in Syria,	5,000
" Aleppo, " "	4,000
" Damascus, " "	4,000
" Tripoli, " "	2,000
" Constantinople,	6,000
" Smyrna,	10,000
" Salonicia,	3,000
" Naxos,	1,000
" Santorin,	1,000
New mission in Texas,	8,000
Missions in Missouri and Illinois, seminary and college of St. Mary des Barrens,	7,000
Passage of missionaries who have gone to these missions in 1839,	9,333
For the Missions of the Company of Jesus,* the sum of 71 500 fr. viz.	
For those of Missouri and New Orleans, U. S.	15,000
" Kentucky, do.	6,000
" Jamaica,	1,000
" Madura, East Indies,	31,500
" Calcutta, do.	5,000
" Tinos and Syra,	3,000
" Syria,	10,000
For the Missions of the Capuchins, the sum of 13,000 fr. viz.	
For those of Constantinople and the Archipelago,	6,400
For that in Georgia,	2,000
" Syria,	2,000
At the disposal of the agent of the missions,	2,600
For the Missions of the Carmelites, the sum of 6,500 fr. viz.	
For that in Syria,	2,000
" Ferels,	4,500
Missions in Oceania:—	
To my lord Rouchouse, bishop, apostolic vicar of Eastern Oceania,	80,431
To my lord Fompallier, bishop, apostolic vicar of Western Oceania,	78,000
To my lord Foulding, bishop, apostolic vicar of Australia,	21,500

following:—Diocese of Mans, from a person unknown, 14,300 fr.; diocese of Liege, 1,008 fr.; diocese of Avignon, 4,100 fr. Among the donations, are several for specified objects, which, as formerly, will be scrupulously respected. The sums received for the 'Annals,' and for collections sold, is included in the amount acknowledged from each diocese where the sale was effected.

\* That is, the Jesuits.—Tr.



**American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.****Syria and the Holy Land.**

LETTER FROM MR. W. M. THOMSON,  
DATED ARAYAH, 10TH AUG. 1840.

AFTER taking such precautions as were in their power for the preservation of the mission property, Messrs. Thomson and Wolcott retired to Mount Lebanon, to avoid the heat and unwholesome atmosphere of Beyroot. Writing respecting the war which was waging between the viceroy of Egypt on one hand, and the sultan of Turkey, aided by the allied powers, on the other, Mr. Thomson remarks—

A result of this war has been to increase the relative popularity of the English over the French; and to shake the throne of the patriarch and his priesthood. Even the saints have fallen into disgrace amongst the very ignorant, who say that if St. George and other mighty champions had actually been in their churches, as they had been taught to believe, they would never have allowed the Albanians to plunder them. Many people have avowed their disbelief in these patrons and protectors. Very many have declared that they will become protestants; and a wide door is just now opened to do good amongst the Maronites. We are endeavoring to do what we can to improve the opportunity. I have sent two of our best men with books among them, and trust that much good seed will be sown.

It has been a discouraging feature in our present condition, that we have been obliged to refuse all applications, from every quarter, which involved a dollar of expense. Not only this, but we have been obliged to break up one of our two schools, dismiss two very important helpers, and drop several boarders from our small seminary. There have been two applications for employment, which I greatly regretted to refuse. These were two grammar-masters from the Maronite college of Ain Warka. They are very interesting men, and one of them has been a teacher in the college both in Arabic and Syriac; and both appeared to be sincere inquirers, and their honesty was rather confirmed by their still holding fast some of the papal errors while others were surrendered. We have never had such urgent applications from such

important men. I was obliged to inform them that we could not now furnish them with any employment by which they could live. One of them, being dependent, was obliged to leave; the other remains at Beyroot reading and studying, and should we ever have a little more sea-room, we may yet derive important aid from them.

The reasons which render it imperiously necessary for us to curtail are chiefly that our mission has fallen into great additional expenses connected with the arrival of our large reinforcement. Then the war and the removal of our brethren to Jerusalem will occasion a considerable increase of expense. These things will inevitably make us overrun your allowance. I do not believe it is within the limits of possibility, without cutting off every operation in the mission, to bring our expenses within the allowance; and I am not without anxiety at this prospect, especially when I notice the monthly income of the Board. Still it can scarcely be duty to stop all our operations, nor do I think you would approve of such a course, even though the additional bill becomes necessary. On this principle it is that I have brought up the seminary to the mountains with me. My own health and that of my family rendered a removal very important, and yet I could not leave the seminary below without the lads being exposed to very great temptations. Moreover I have always said that the four months vacation of summer almost ruined the seminary. It has always appeared to me that we must make arrangements to have the seminary taught during summer on the mountains. The experiment thus far is perfectly successful. The boys are more easily managed than in town, and the expense is not greater.

Mr. Wolcott lives in a village about three miles distant to the east. He has gone there to avoid all contact with those speaking the English language. I am assisted in the English department of the seminary by Miss Badger, and the Arabic is conducted by Tannoos el Haddad and Demetrius. We have a good prospect of usefulness and consequently of happiness for the summer; and I hope the five powers will allow us to pursue our humble labors undisturbed by the bruit of war.

On the 14th Mr. Thomson adds—

This morning four English line of battle ships anchored before our town, and so very close, and in such positions, as obviously to blockade the place completely. The army has not yet embarked, and now cannot without English permission. We all doubt whereunto this matter will grow. That the English at least are determined to interfere, there is now no doubt. I see no present danger, and do not feel very apprehensive. Still the fact cannot be lost sight of, and should not be disregarded, that a European war may drive us from our anchor for a time. I shall not go until driven, and I do not expect to be forced away, whatever happens. Moreover, the probabilities are that the mountains are safer at present than the city.

#### JOURNAL OF MR. W. M. THOMSON IN NORTHERN SYRIA.

THE object of the tour of which an account is given in this journal, will be sufficiently described in the journal itself. Mr. Thomson was accompanied by Mr. Beadle and Doct. Van Dyck. The scenes alluded to in the first paragraphs, were the result of the rebellion which broke out in Syria last spring.

#### *Introductory Remarks.*

I must surrender to your mercy a few sheets of my journal. Not one page of it has been written in peace. Now the roaring cannon shakes the house to its foundation; then come the bullets whistling over our heads. Here comes a friend in terror because the Arnaoot are breaking up his house. Half a dozen families crowd into our house, children, baggage and all, and where shall we stow them is the question. The market man comes in to complain that the soldiers beat him at the gate. Here comes an order from the governor, and then one in the face of it from the pasha, etc. etc. I cannot get my pen mended without twenty interruptions, and it has cost me four days effort to write the last sheet. I never saw such confusion in my life; and at this moment the smoke of burning houses is seen all along the river bottom, and the crash of breaking doors is heard all around us. It is a disgrace to any government to bring soldiers into such a place as this, over whom they have no control. These Arnaoot are ranging and raging like demons through the gardens, firing their

guns, breaking open and pillaging the houses, and burning where they can find enough brush to kindle a fire. It has required my utmost efforts to secure Mr. Smith's house since Mr. L. Thompson left it. Though I had not been out of it one hour, it was broken open yesterday, but getting word in time we reached the place before much damage was done. I have now a guard with the American flag flying over it. I shall do my utmost to save the press and library, and expect to succeed. You will see by this statement that it is no time to prepare a journal as it ought to be, for the Herald, and I expect the exercise of patience in its favor.

If an apology is required for the very miscellaneous character of the journal, I can offer no other than that which has satisfied my own mind. In the 100,000 readers of the Herald there must be very great varieties of taste which may all be innocently and even profitably consulted. The moral and religious character, prospects, and wants of the people, of course, furnish the topics of greatest importance and most intense interest to the whole body of your readers. Still, there are not a few who delight to wander with the tourist over mountain and plain, through smiling valleys, and across deserts sere and burnt. They wish to gaze with his eyes on the beautiful and the sublime of nature's works, and would even enter the inner temple, and sympathise with the emotions of his heart, as he winds his solitary way through the strange land of his pilgrimage. Descriptions of Syrian scenery, if fair copies of their originals, cannot fail to interest a large class of your readers.

#### *Departure from Beyroot.*

One of the last acts of our general meeting, directed Mr. Beadle, Doct. Van Dyck, and myself to visit, with as little delay as possible, northern Syria as far as Aleppo, and collect the information necessary to guide us in the selection of a new mission station. To fulfil this appointment we left Beyroot at ten o'clock this morning, [May 7th, 1840,] and after seven hours easy riding, have pitched for the night upon the sandy bank of Nahr Ibrahim. Our arrangements are very satisfactory—a good tent, canteen, and cooking apparatus within very narrow compass, with an active and faithful man to take care of and use them. We have also two quiet muleteers, and Abou Yoosuf, our tract distributor, with his



mule-load of books for the hungry starving poor along the road.

With far less noise disputing and confusion than is usual on such occasions, we got into marching order, and in three and a half hours reached Nahr el Kelb, where we stopped to rest and dine. The road to this place is not altogether devoid of interest. Through sandy Assoor, with its wide spreading sycamore trees, along the south wall of the city, by the high castle Kesh-shash, whose cement is said to be lime mixed with eggs and oil, the path leads you under the green hill, Ashrefeeyeh, to an old ruin, one of the thousand places where St. George killed the dragon. In twenty minutes you cross Nahr Beyroot, on a good stone bridge, and soon after, emerging from the rich mulberry orchards, you begin to wind around the deep bay where the shipping rides at anchor during the stormy months of winter. The steep declivities of Lebanon soon shut down close to the sea, and after passing Nahr el Maut (river of death) and Nahr Ant Elias, you come to the celebrated pass of Nahr el Kelb. This is doubtless the river Lycus of the ancients, and there are hereabouts many things to interest the traveller. The old Roman road, still in repair and use, overhanging the deep blue sea, and winding zigzag up and down this projecting nose of lower Lebanon, the mighty ramparts of rock on either side of the furious little Dog river, rearing their dingy gray heads to the clouds, the extraordinary figures chiseled in the live rock, clad in ancient mail, and covered over with inscriptions in the arrow-headed character, the houses and mills, the bridge, and the aqueduct creeping along the perpendicular cliffs—all these things combine with sea and sky and mountains high and wild, to form an interesting and romantic spot. This has been an important and difficult pass in days of old. Hence the ancient conquerors have desired to have their deeds on record here. The Persian inscriptions have faded away, so as to be mostly illegible, but the Roman and Saracenic are quite perfect.

The scenery of this place never tires, and for the twentieth time I wandered about quite enchanted. The country above, also, becomes even more wild and romantic, especially near the caves of Nahr el Kelb, which are situated two hours from the mouth of the river. But as we have not time to visit these curiosities at present, I will do for you what I did to my travelling companions, read a description of them written four years ago: which follows—

#### *Morning on Lebanon—A Family Scene.*

‘While spending the hot months of summer at Brummana, Mr. Hebard and myself devoted a day to rambling over this goodly mountain; and to me it was a delightful excursion. We were early abroad, just as Lucifer, bright harbinger of morning, rising from his dreary couch, sat like a blazing diamond on the hoary head of Lebanon. We quickly despatched our little work of preparation, sipped our hot coffee, and sallied forth for the day’s adventures. How surpassingly beautiful is the rosy dawn in Syria. From the moment when the advanced rays of the sun begin to paint the modest blush upon the dusky cheek of night, until the king of day comes forth from his chamber in the full majesty of his rising, there is one incessant change from beauty to beauty, yea, from glory to glory. The whole horizon glows like burnished gold, revealing the rocks and crags and lofty peaks of Lebanon throughout its whole extent. Every point seems touched with liquid fire, gleaming in seven-fold fervency, while the whole western slope, to the very base, falling into the dark shadow of her lofty summit, lay in deepest contrast to the living light above and beyond. Who can behold, and not adore. It is God’s own temple, and yonder comes his bright messenger to call a sleeping world to prayer. “Oh come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our maker. Let us come before his presence with thanksgiving, and shew ourselves glad in him with psalms. For he is the Lord our God, and we are the people of his pasture, and the sheep of his hand.”

Our morning’s ride furnished us with another and very different exhibition of God’s handy work.

The cool wind, loaded with the condensed vapors of higher Lebanon rushed down the mountain side, dashing and bursting, bounding and retreating from perpendicular cliffs, filling up deep valleys, and then pouring over the surrounding ridges, like any other fluid. Thus these dark volumes rolled headlong towards the plain, until meeting the warm air of the sea, they appeared to hesitate, then stop altogether, and vanishing into thin air, ascend to the cooler regions above, where re-appearing they were seen hurrying back towards the snowy summits of Sunneen. This process of decomposing and recomposing clouds, and their marching and counter-marching to the command of contrary currents

of air, is witnessed very frequently on Lebanon.

In the mean time we had left Brummana guarded by forests of pine, and embosomed in mulberry orchards, and after wandering among the hills for an hour, had reached a house by the way-side, in which was a sick woman whom I had promised to visit. The house was respectable for the mountains, and the exterior wore the appearance of greater comfort than is usually seen. The oxen, however, were stabled at the door, rendering ingress and egress rather critical. The interior was one large dark room, with several pillars of rough stone to support the roof in the centre, but there were no partitions of any kind. Two or three young families seemed to acknowledge this as their home; and their bedding, cast-off clothes, cooking and eating apparatus, with the remnants scattered about the floor, left no reason to question the fact. The whole was sufficiently clean and neat to be fashionable in the rank and class to which it belongs. The patient was a young mother, dangerously ill of a fever. She was stretched on a mat, and covered with a thick *lehaf*, (coverlet.) Her head rested upon a hard pillow, though it is difficult to understand how she could rest with a silver tantoor, as long and as large as a speaking trumpet, projecting from her forehead like the unicorn's horn in his majesty's escutcheon. Notwithstanding this extraordinary appendage, there was much more of the melancholy than the ridiculous in her appearance, and I could not look upon her face, emaciated and forlorn, without an aching heart. How long have you been sick? "Fifteen days," cried half a dozen voices all at once. What medicine have you taken? "Nothing." What! fifteen days in a fever and take nothing? "We are poor, have no medicine, and a doctor was never seen in this village." With some difficulty I found means to administer a little medicine, and promising to call on my return, took leave amidst a shower of oriental prayers and compliments, of which the poorest peasant has as rich a store as the pasha himself. Feeble are the glimmerings of hope. Parched with thirst, they place by her side a jar of water cold as ice. If she wants, or does not want, they give her grapes, hard bread, and olives, and urge her to eat. All the friends crowd around the sick couch; the women chatter and scream, and the men fill the room with a dense cloud of tobacco smoke, while there is not one comfort to refresh the wretched

invalid. Here is one of a thousand "scenes in Lebanon," true to the very letter. Think of it, ye that pine and fret at nothing, and be quiet and thankful.

#### *Ant Elias—Convents and Nunneries.*

In about one hour from this little village we came to Ant Elias, at the foot of the mountain. This village is indifferent enough, but being well supplied with water from the river of the same name, the orchards and vegetable gardens are extremely flourishing. The place owes much of its celebrity to its patron saint, Mar Elias. The church dedicated to St. Elias is regarded with the utmost veneration by every class of people in the country. They believe that to swear falsely by this place and saint will be followed by instant death, and many whose veracity is questioned are brought to this awful shrine to be sworn. If we are to believe what we hear, the doors of the church are never shut, and yet nothing has ever been stolen. Attempts have been frequently made, but the robbers could never get their sacrilegious booty out at the door. This, they say, extends even to foxes and jackalls. One of the latter, upon a time, finding the door open, walked in and quietly satisfied his hungry appetite with the candles before the altar, but immediately his body swelled so large that he could not escape through the door. The thief was caught and suffered the vengeance which his villainy merited.

The rock strata above Ant Elias stand perpendicular to the horizon. In their original position they consisted of thick layers of marl, separated by thin strata of hard lime-rock. Since they have assumed their present attitude, the heavy rains have washed away the marl, leaving the rock partitions rising like walls above the surrounding ground. In many places the rock actually serves for garden walls, and the intervening spaces are planted with trees or sown with grain. And so perfect is the resemblance, that Mr. Hebard mistook them for the ordinary terrace-walls made by the farmers. This singular formation may be traced along the coast for twenty miles, and is not even interrupted by such considerable rivers as those of the Damoor, Beyroot, and Nahr el Kelb. The mouth of this latter river was the limit of our excursion in that direction, and we turned up into the mountain, by a precipitous and difficult path, which led us through the villages called Zook, of which there are several, as Zook Mekhial, Zook Hu-

rab, etc. This is the region of convents and nunneries. Not less than twenty can be seen from a single hill. Here is Antoor, once rented by the English missionary, Way. There stands the old convent of St Hindeh, whose history makes such a figure in Volney's travels. By the way this strange story is probably true, although Burkhardt seems to doubt it. One of the sisters mentioned by Volney was alive when Mr. B., the English consul first came to the country; and from what he then heard he thinks the narrative substantially correct. Besides these, convents and nunneries are sprinkled promiscuously over all the hills of Kesrawan. This is certainly a juxtaposition of very questionable propriety.

#### *Caves of Nahr el Kelb.*

In a little more than two hours from the sea we reached the caves of Nahr el Kelb. Out of the mouth of the first cave rushes a large part of the river, and having no boat we could not explore it. A few rods higher up the valley, and thirty or forty feet above the first, is the second cave. The entrance to this is about fifteen feet high, and the same in width. This tunnel runs under the mountain in a straight course for eighty paces, and then descends into an abyss of water. Several side passages lead in different directions, but all terminate in the same abyss. On the west of the main entrance is a parallel passage, of about the same dimensions as the other, with which it communicates by a large door-way. This second tunnel turns round to the west, and unites with the lower cave, at the mouth of the river. If you strike or jump on the bottom of the caves, you are startled with the hollow sound beneath, and feel disposed to walk softly over such unknown depths. About forty rods farther up the valley is the third cave. The entrance to this is so concealed by large rocks that a stranger would pass within a few feet of it and not even suspect its existence. But by going in amongst the rocks, and letting yourself down some eight or ten feet, you find a wide but low opening. Soon the passage becomes high enough to permit one to walk erect, and turns round towards the west. Here you enter a very large room, abounding in stalactites and stalagmites, the latter often reaching from the roof to the floor, and some of them fluted like corinthian columns. To this room there is an upper and lower apartment—the upper one running all around three sides of the cave like a

gallery or corridor. Descending to the lower floor you find yourself at the margin of the river, whose roaring waters you had heard from the moment you entered the cave. The river passes along the north end of the room, and disappears amongst rocks at the northwest corner, with a loud noise; but at the northeast, where it enters the cave, there is a beautiful basin of water, as clear and smooth as a mirror and deliciously cool. How far this basin extends we had no means of determining. I fired a gun up, and the echo was loud and long; and the probability is, that one could sail a considerable distance under the mountain. I hope some gentleman of leisure will bring a small boat and make the experiment, and I doubt not but that he will be richly rewarded.

There are beautiful stalactites hanging from the roof like icicles, but generally over the water so as to be inaccessible. I obtained many good specimens, some fifteen inches long, but the best dropped into the dark abyss, and were lost. Most of them are colored with the oxid of iron, but a few are of a delicate white. They are of all sizes, from that of a quill, to a foot in diameter, whilst there are columns on the east side several feet thick. Those who wish to explore the cave thoroughly, should take a small boat, and a good supply of torches. Our whole stock was exhausted by the time we reached the mouth; and sad will be his case who is caught in the pitchy darkness of the cavern. We were told that there were several other caves in the neighborhood but we could not stop to examine them, the day being already far spent, while we had a long and disagreeable ride before us.

It was not without difficulty that we got our horses over the river, and leaving this romantic spot, began to climb the mountain side, by a path which seemed literally to overhang the noisy stream below. Soon our path became too blind to follow, and we went sometimes east, sometimes west, while we wanted to get south. After wandering in this way for three hours, now clambering over rocks, then jumping down terrace-walls, we found ourselves at dark in a small village three hours from home. Even the hardy and practised mountaineers declared that we could not possibly get across the country in the night, but we prevailed with one man, and he set out to guide us. The path was certainly amongst the roughest of the rough. We were often stumbling and floundering, over what appeared to me large heaps of

loose stones, the most disagreeable and dangerous kind of roads. When Isaiah in his devout ardor gave command to "prepare the way of the people," one of his directions was, to "gather out the stones." And any one who rides half a day over Lebanon will wish that some body who has more authority over these mountaineers than the good prophet, would issue the same command, and see it carried into execution. The stupid people instead of gathering them out, actually fill up the road with the stones which cover their fields adjoining, so that your path is often the roughest place you can find. Over such a road we stumbled and blundered in the dark for three hours; or if not thus, it was only when the path lay along the ledge of some giddy precipice, so narrow that a single false step would plunge both horse and rider into what seemed a bottomless pit of impenetrable darkness. The impression of that night's ride will long remain, calling up at every remembrance fresh thanks to God, by whose fatherly care we escaped every danger and reached home in safety. Thus ends the adventures of a day on Lebanon. How wonderful are the works of God. What high mountains and deep valleys! What spacious caves! What steep and dizzy cliffs! How various the clays and rocks, and how strangely arranged, heaps upon heaps, towering up to the clouds in endless confusion. What an infinite variety, too, of trees, vegetables and flowers adorn even the roughest sides of Lebanon! while beasts and birds of every form walk the earth or soar on high. "These are thy mercies, Parent of all."

#### *An Interview with a Maronite Priest.*

I doubt not that your readers are all impatient to leave Nahr el Kelb, and if they will bear me company, I will soon seat them quietly on the green banks of the beautiful Adonis. It is only an hour's ride to Juny, and half an hour around the deep bay to Maameltein, where there are three khans, and an old Roman bridge nearly perfect. And although the next half hour leads over an extremely rough pass, where the Metawileh formerly committed many atrocious robberies and murders, the remainder of the way is uncommonly good for Syria. No one can pass along the head of the bay at Juny without admiring the white convent of Hashbo, sitting like a swan upon the mountain crest, which here starts right up to the clouds from the very shore. There are many

other convents romantically stationed upon the steep hills, the most distinguished of which is at Gazeer, above Maameltein. This is the holy land of the Maronite church; and as he values life, let no protestant venture to plant his heretical feet within the sacred territory.

As we were quietly plodding along the sandy beach a Maronite priest overtook and entered into conversation with us. He was going to Jibeil to get young tobacco plants. He appeared to be not only a warm patron, but an extensive grower of the filthy weed, and purchased his plants from Jibeil, on whose marl hills the very best tobacco of Syria is raised. "Who are you?" was amongst the first questions. We are Franks. "Dont I know that? but to what church do you belong?" We endeavor to follow the blessed gospel of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ; is this not right? "Certainly but do you obey the church?" Oh yes; we follow the church just as far as she does the word of God. Ought we to follow her any farther? "Ah! I see it: you must be English." No; we are Americans. "Amelican! Amelican! well what do you believe?" Believe? why, we believe a great many things. "Yes, but what do you say about the church?" What church? there are a great many churches in the world. But why do you wish to talk about subjects upon which we may disagree? We are both travelers and have only a few minutes to spend together. I have been reflecting, as I rode along and heard the conversation of the people, that there is really very little true religion in the country. I hear cursing and swearing from every mouth, iniquity abounds, truth has fallen in the streets, and justice stands afar off, while the pure flame of love has been utterly blown out by the furious storms of sectarian hate and debate. To this he assented most emphatically, and declared that all true religion had been swallowed up in the ocean of sin. Dropping behind, he began to converse with Abou Yoosuf. Amongst other things he asked him how he dared to connect himself with one who was a heretic, excommunicated and accursed by the holy mother church. Before he left us, however, he was prevailed upon to accept of several tracts, which he promised to read; but at the same time, he enjoined profound secrecy. Thus terminated our first and probably our last interview.

From Maameltein we were accompanied by a great number of people from Bookfayeh. They are sent by the emou



to the mountains beyond Tripoli to burn charcoal. Though they have been forced to leave their work, and their families, they go along singing, smoking, and dancing, apparently quite happy. Why do you leave your family and home? said I to an old man who seemed weary with his walk. "Because I must," said he. "I go by compulsion. If I refused, or ran away, the emeer would soon have hold of me. Can you not protect me from the intolerable tyranny of the government? I will be your slave as long as you live." No, my poor old friend, I cannot deliver you, but there is one who can. Jesus Christ says, "If ye continue in my word, ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free; and if the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." And thus I left him, uncertain whether he understood my speech or not. There will be but little singing and dancing in the first company of Americans who are driven away from home, by the mandate of some lordly emeer, to cut his wood and burn his coal on distant mountains.

*River Adonis—Village of Jibeil.*

*May 8. Khan Khoory.* If the inquisitive will have patience they shall be informed where this khan is to be found. But first we must bid adieu to the beautiful Adonis, which I can scarcely do without regret,—not for the tragic fate of the pretty boy, whose blood, in poetic days, tinged with crimson the waters of his favorite river, on whose banks he was killed by a wild boar which he had wounded. Maundrel insinuates that there is no blood in the case, and that the waters owe their color to the red earth on the mountains above. Is not this prose, chilling as hemlock? and I submit it to my poetic friends, whether it is not as barbarous to annihilate in this way such a beautiful creation of the ancient muse, as for the wounded beast to turn upon his unfortunate assailant. However, the days of imagination have about expired. The classic Adonis is plain Nahr Ibrahim, with nothing to distinguish its waters from any other stream. The wild boar has disappeared from the green hills, where flocks of sheep and Syrian goats now quietly feed. The anemone, red poppy, and the gay iris would remind some of Venus and her passionate grief. And I noticed, amongst a profusion of other flowers on the banks above the bridge, the adonis aestiva, a beautiful memento of ancient fable.

Nahr Ibrahim is crossed by a very high bridge, of a single arch, which appears to have stood for ages without any apparent injury from time or flood. There are several other small streams between this and Jibeil, the largest of which is called Feedar, and is also crossed on a stone bridge. Jibeil is two hours' ride from Nahr Ibrahim, and the road is good. There are traces of a very ancient aqueduct carried along the face of the hills from Nahr Ibrahim towards Jibeil, which may have been constructed to conduct the cool water of Ibrahim to the city of the Jiblites. This was the more necessary, because the fountains, both here and along the whole coast, from Juny to Batroon, are very brackish. The Greek and Roman geographers called this place Byblus, but the Arabs have restored its ancient name, and Jibeil is the seat of the primitive Jiblites, (or Giblites as the name is spelled in the Bible.) Any one who is familiar with this oldest and best of records, can easily refer to all the notices of this interesting place and people, that are scattered through the sacred pages, and the weary tourist may be excused from the toil. Some of the things which may now be seen, are a large khan without the walls, surmounted by a corridor, whose roof is supported by handsome granite columns. Such is the profusion of these elegant and costly remains of ancient grandeur, that they are crammed into old walls, planted in the terraces of their fields, thrown into the small harbor, or left at random in the streets and gardens. These columns are both gray, and rose colored; all came from Egypt, and must have cost an immense sum. The walls of the town inclose an irregular quadrangle of no great extent, but even this is filled with more ruins than dwellings. There is only one gate, and that is not guarded, and the lofty old castle, the first and last object seen, as the traveller comes and goes, is without inhabitant. The harbor, the remains of whose most ancient fortifications are built of the ruins of that day's antiquities, never could have received any but boats of a small size, and but few of them at a time. We visited the Maronite church mentioned by Maundrel in 1696, and which Pococke thinks dated farther back than the time of the crusades. The ruins appear to me to resemble those of Cesarea, and are probably of the same age. The Maronites have a small school, which we visited. The boys were reading Arabic, Syriac and Carshuny. Where is the

class at Cambridge or Yale that would venture to stand an examination in oriental literature with the boys of Jibeil? I heard them each and every one read a portion of the psalter, for they all read at once and as loud as they could. From the Maronite church and school we visited that of the Greeks, which is called Mar Mehial. There are only two families of this sect in town, the church is closed, and the grass grows untrodden at the door. The whole number of inhabitants cannot much exceed five hundred, and the greater part of these are Moslems, for whose accommodation there is a good mosque, and poor bath.

*—Batroon—Jebel Hamat—Greek Convents  
—Arrival at Tripoli.*

From Jibeil to Batroon is three hours' ride. This now is written Batrone, Patrona, Padron, and was anciently called Batrya. It is a considerable village, containing perhaps one thousand inhabitants mostly Maronites, who have a large church. There are no walls or fortifications of any kind. The village is under the immediate control of the emeer Milhem of Baabdeh, who also owns much of the property. The road between Jibeil and Batroon runs through the level plain, which is wider than below Jibeil, but the soil is not very fertile until you enter the valley of Nahr Jauz, a considerable stream that enters the sea at Batroon. From a great distance to the south of this place you see the high cape called Jebel Hamat, or Jebel Nooreeyeh, pushing its bold promontory far into the sea beyond Batroon, so as to block up the road entirely, and one begins to speculate as to the place and practicability of scaling such a rocky rampart. But when you have passed Batroon, and arrived at the base of the mountain, the path turns at a right angle to the east and leads you, for an hour, up the romantic valley of the Jauz, or Walnut river. Here the river and the rains have washed out gorges and cut up the marl hills into a thousand fantastic shapes, through, over, and amongst which the road winds up to the distant summit. The descent on the Tripoli side is not much less wild and picturesque, leading down the shady channel of a winter torrent, to the deep bay Eashukkah-yeh. Stopping a moment among the olive trees immortalized by Maundrel, we passed a melancholy memento of man's mortality, in a very ancient grave-yard, at this solitary and savage place, far removed from any

modern habitation. Ye dwellers in this lonely desert, when and where did ye live. What tongue contains the record of your deeds and days? It is about three fourths of an hour from this spot to Khan Khoory, a house standing altogether alone in the midst of a fertile plain, and without any other inhabitant than the inn-keeper, if an Arab khanjy deserves so respectable an appellation.

Among the lions along the path of this day's ride, I must not fail to notice the singular castle of Mesalihah, situated in the narrowest part of the valley of Nahr Jauz, where the mountains on either side approach within gun-shot of the castle. When this valley was formed, a perpendicular rock, just large enough for the castle walls, was left standing in this spot, and by cutting a stair-way up the sides the Metawileh were able to build their fort upon it, and thus to command this important pass. But as it could not resist for an hour, cannon planted on the mountains around it, no one now thinks of occupying it for any other purpose than to shelter their flocks of sheep and goats.

My friends of the Greek church would not readily pardon me, if I neglected to mention the name and location of their favorite convents. Mar Elias is perched upon the very summit of Jebel Hamat, and overhangs a precipice several hundred feet high, but is so distant from any village, and so difficult of access, that visitors must be few and far between. A strange place to locate a company of religious teachers truly! What the strong reasons for such a selection might have been are to me unknown; but to question the propriety of stationing the sacred convent of Nooreeyeh still farther from all connection with human affairs, after you have heard its history, would be deemed quite heretical. Nooreeyeh is one of the many names for the blessed virgin, and signifies the 'Light Giver.' Once upon a time, a poor captain, driven to despair by a terrific tempest, made a solemn vow to the virgin, that if she would deliver him from ship-wreck, he would build a convent to her memory. His benevolent patron heard his supplications, and raised a great beacon-light on Jebel Nooreeyeh, by which the captain was enabled to escape from the stormy bay; and, faithful to his vow, he erected this convent on the exact spot where the light appeared. And there stands the convent to this day, far out upon the Ras es Shukkah-yeh. But alas! either the Nooreeyeh has gone, or has

ceased to be propitious; for the poor sailor is but too frequently wrecked upon this stormy cape. The second man I met at our khan was first mate of a brig which was driven ashore at this place about twenty days ago, and the captain, with seven of his crew, was drowned. It is a miserable misnomer to call a convent, a 'Light Giver,' and if the people would expend one half what these useless institutions cost, in erecting a real light-house upon this cape, they would be guilty of committing an important public good, which is a sin of such rare occurrence as to require no law of prohibition.

9. *Tripoli.* A pleasant ride of four hours and a half brought us to and through the city, into a fine grove of olive trees on the north side and near the river, where we have pitched our tent and made the necessary preparations for the Sabbath. We crossed the following small rivers, or more properly brooks, between Khoory and Tripoli. Nahr Asfoor, Shikka, Burgone, Zakroon, Kumfee, and, just before we entered the city, Buhsas, this latter on a very neat and substantial bridge. There are many villages on the distant hills, but we passed through none, except Kulmoon. Three hours from the city, on a high mountain, is the rich convent Belmend, swarming with monks; and a small convent on the sea-coast called Deir en Nattoor, and again, on the mountain, one hour from Tripoli, Mar Yacob. All these convents and those we passed yesterday belong to the Greeks; and most of the Christians in this section of the country are members of that church.

After we had refreshed ourselves with dinner and rest, we called upon Aboo Yoosuf, who lives in the Mina, or harbor. The good old man was overjoyed to see us, and having spent an hour in very pleasant conversation, and made arrangements for worship on the Sabbath, we returned to our tent in the grove. We greatly prefer our mat tent to the best house between Beyroot and Aleppo; and so would any one who had spent as many nights as I have in vexatious and fruitless skirmishing with certain contemptible enemies to repose, which infest every native house in Syria. But, travelling as we do, that which is our saddle and our table by day, becomes our couch at night; and weary limbs call not for downy beds, but, fanned by the dewey breath of even, one sinks unconsciously to rest, in the lap of "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

#### *Remarks on Tripoli as a Missionary Station.*

This is one of the places which we were directed to examine with regard to its promise and claims to be occupied as a mission station. Having made the necessary investigations, the only way to put you in possession of the facts in the case, is to state what I have learned about this city and vicinity. And if any of your readers are as ignorant on the subject as I was, they may find something to interest them in the following description.

Geographies and gazetteers will tell you that Tripoli is seventy-five miles north-northwest of Damascus, and 130 south of Scandaroon or Alexandretta. In latitude  $34^{\circ} 26'$  north, and longitude  $35^{\circ} 44'$  east. And in numbers by no means so mathematically accurate, I can inform those who wish to know, that it is twenty-two hours ride from Beyroot, three days good riding from Hamath, and half a day farther to Ladikeeyeh. In the statistics of Tripoli, I include the Mina or harbor; and from the returns of government, made for the purpose of taxation, I give the following approximation to the number of inhabitants.

Moslems in the city proper from	12,000 to 13,000
Do. Mina,	950 to 1,000
Christians in the city,	2,500 to 3,000
Do. Mina,	2,800 to 3,600
Jews and pilgrims in both,	200 to 300
	<hr/> 18,450 to 20,300

As I shall have several occasions to make estimates of population in the course of this journey, it is proper to explain upon what data the calculations are based. Since there is nothing like a regular census taken by the government, the only available substitute is the list of those enrolled to pay tax; and from this, with a proper allowance for women and children, to make out the estimate. This list ought to be multiplied by at least four; for it is considered that there are as many females as males, and that there must be at least one male child to every man and youth whose name is enrolled for taxation. This would make the multiplier to be four. I can scarcely doubt but that we ought to multiply by five, especially for the christian population, where polygamy and other moslem customs do not exert their baleful influences. Another fact should be remembered, that the natives always think it necessary to place the number as low as possible, because the tax levied upon each sect is in proportion to their numbers; and if they

can get it lower than the truth, it is so much gain to them. Taking all these things into consideration, Tripoli and the Mina must contain more than 20,000 inhabitants; and, as a general remark, I have more confidence in my larger estimates, than in the result from multiplying the tax-payers by four.

The site of Tripoli is not at all prepossessing, as you approach it either by sea or land; and in this it differs from nearly every other town on the Syrian coast. At the foot of the mountain, some half hour's ride from the sea, and in the vale of the Kadeesha, being built on both sides of the river, one can scarcely see the city until you are at its gates. The triangular plain, running two or three miles into the sea, I take to be a delta formed by the river itself, which, rising among the venerable "cedars of Lebanon," and pursuing a westerly course until it reaches the base of the mountain, turns nearly at a right angle, and passing through, enters the bay to the north of the city. This disadvantage in situation is richly compensated in the abundant supply of water, cooling the air, enriching the soil, and refreshing every tree and plant and flower in their luxuriant gardens. The houses are good, and the streets well paved for oriental cities, and the markets clean and well supplied with the necessities and most of the comforts of life, with not a few even of its luxuries. The climate is at least not unhealthy for eight months in the year, and by retiring to the adjacent mountains during the heat of summer, no better one can be desired. It is obvious, therefore, that Tripoli must be a very desirable place of residence, and such is the reputation which it sustains. This is also a wide and promising field for missionary operations, not only in the city and Mina, but in the country around. The large district to the south and southeast, called Koora, is very populous, embracing chiefly those of the Greek church. This region is open to all kinds of benevolent effort, and our book-distributor has been welcomed in every village. The mountainous region of Dunneeyeh to the east is also a pleasant field to labor in, and among the villages there are said to be very healthy summer residences. Besides these, there is the extensive diocese of bishop Zacharias, called Akkar, the inhabitants of which are Greeks and, in some parts Ansaireea. Few places, therefore, in the country present wider or more promising fields to the missionary than Tripoli; and I sincerely hope that the day is not dis-

tant when two mission families will be located here.

10. We have had a delightful season of religious worship, and much christian conversation to-day with Abou Yoosuf. The old man's piety seems to be very ardent, and, I doubt not, is sincere. There is no subject that he speaks of with such deep regret as the manner in which he spent nearly the whole of his life. He is very far gone in a consumption, and cannot last much longer. Of this he is fully aware, and appears to be quite willing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better.

[To be continued.]

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### Southern Africa.

LETTER FROM DOCT. ADAMS, DATED  
UMLAZI, 29TH APRIL, 1840.

#### *Influence of the Boers—Common and Sabbath Schools.*

WRITING of the influence which the Dutch farmers, who have emigrated from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope to the Zulu country, may probably exert on the native population, and the measures adopted to improve their condition, Doct. Adams remarks—

We have no reason to apprehend that we shall meet with decided opposition, or that serious obstacles will be thrown in our way in the instructions of the natives. We can see nothing discouraging in the aspect of affairs, but rather the contrary. The door is open to the Zulus, and no policy that may be pursued here will be likely to exert a bad influence among them. The field appears to us white for the harvest, and it is our earnest desire and prayer that the Lord of the harvest will send out laborers into this harvest.

We cannot now lay plans for future operations among the people of this region with so much confidence as we could, if the government of the country was well established, and the question of their location permanently settled; but we may preach the gospel to them and instruct the rising generation; and in the Zulu country I see no reason why plans may not be laid with confidence, and operations prosecuted vigorously under the guidance of, and in humble reliance upon the Great Head of missions. We would trust that his kingdom may be established in this land whether the Dutch or English ultimately bear rule in it.



The state of things at this station is much the same as when I last wrote. The building which was commenced two years ago, and left in an unfinished state, designed for a meeting-house, we have concluded to finish for a school and dwelling, as it is not large enough for the congregation which usually assembles on the Sabbath. The house we now occupy will answer for the printing-press a year or two.

Within the year, since our return here, we have received four children into our family for the purpose of education mainly, though the services of some of them are valuable to us, and more than sufficient to cover the expense we incur on their account. Two more we have received on trial, to be retained as permanent scholars, if they prove sufficiently promising. Of the four we received soon after our arrival in 1830, one, a youth of about fifteen years of age, can read fluently in English and Zulu, and has made considerable progress in writing, arithmetic, and geography. For several months previous to our leaving for the colony, he was our only interpreter. Another, sixteen or seventeen years of age, accompanied Mr. Champion to the colony and lived in his family while there. He came with us from the colony and soon after went to his friends, with whom he has since resided, attending the school occasionally. We expect, however, that he will soon return to the station to remain permanently. His progress in learning is nearly equal to that of the one above mentioned. He is an active, amiable, and seriously disposed youth, and we hope will be very useful to the mission. The third is a boy of seven or eight years of age, whose proficiency has been very satisfactory. The fourth we did not think sufficiently promising to retain as a scholar. Of those received within the past year, two are boys and two girls, from six to ten years of age. Of the above number, nine in all, five act as monitors in the day and Sabbath schools, and are quite useful in that capacity, and two are qualified to act as interpreters and assistants.

We are persuaded that the establishment of a boarding-school on a more extended scale would be one of the most efficient and economical methods of advancing the cause here.

We have about fifty names on our list of day scholars, and the number attending daily varies from twenty-five to forty. Those that attend regularly make very good proficiency. From 200 to 250 children attend the Sabbath school. They

are arranged in classes under the boarding scholars as monitors, and instructed in reading about one hour. When a portion of Scripture is read and explained, and they are questioned upon the subject of the preceding Sabbath, etc. The same plan is pursued with the adult school.

The study of the language has occupied a due proportion of our time, and such progress has been made that we hope soon to be able to dispense with an interpreter altogether.

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARIES, DATED AT UMLAZI, 14TH JULY, 1840.

#### *View of the Mission and its Labors.*

OUR station at Umlazi has suffered in nothing by the late difficulties, except an interruption; but has on the contrary decidedly improved. Greater numbers attend public worship and the Sabbath and day schools. The Sabbath congregation numbers about five hundred, and most of them assemble an hour before worship for Bible class and Sabbath school instruction. About forty attend the day school. The children are taught chiefly in their own language, but a few have had special pains taken with them as candidates for teachers in future, and these are taught to read, speak, and write English; and some of them that have been longest taught are now very good interpreters, and are studying English books to advantage. In addition to the above Sabbath services, Doct. Adams rides every Sabbath about six miles, where he meets and addresses a collection of people who cannot conveniently attend at the station. The government has made a grant of a tract of land around Umlazi, of about four miles square, for the residence of such natives as would avail themselves of the advantages of the station, and several families have moved to it. Since Mr. Lindley came from the colony he has devoted his time chiefly to the Dutch. They built a camp, when they feared Dingaan, near Umlazi. Mr. L. has a house and school-room in the camp. The houses built for residence in time of exposure are now occupied by families collected for the purpose of educating their children. Other people, who cannot so well leave their farms, have sent their children from home to board and attend school, so that the school which commenced with forty has averaged a hundred pupils the

last four months, and now numbers one hundred and fifteen. Some of the scholars are nearly men and women grown. Some of them Mr. L. has taught the alphabet, and many of them could not read when they came into the school. A goodly number of them are now reading, writing, ciphering, and reciting a good orthodox catechism with tolerable fluency.

The reasons that in our minds have made it important that Mr. L. stop at least for a time with the Dutch are, 1. Their great need and desire of missionary help. They say they need it as much as the Zulus, and are willing to pay for it, if they can have it permanently. 2. They accuse us of loving the blacks more than them. 3. The natives are now all under their control, neither they nor we can do anything without permission; and in order to beget confidence among them and to have a representation among them, this step seemed important. Still, regarding as we do things here in a forming state, we thought not best that Mr. L. should engage himself to them permanently as yet, and we have, therefore, to-day voted that he engage his services to them for the six months next to come, and that he give them an opportunity to support him for that time. And we think that in this way he may, at least for the present, do as much to promote our object as in any other. We are on good terms with the Dutch, and believe they honestly design to help us in our work as far as they can.

#### *Death of Dingaan—Present State of the Zulus.*

We hear that all of Dingaan's people, except a few who were implicated in the slaughter of the Boers, left him and put themselves under Umpandi; that Dingaan wandered off northeast, where he was taken by Sopusa, an enterprising chief, and put to death. Dingaan has twice, since we came to this country, sent his army and tried in vain to destroy Sopusa and his people. The feeling manifested by the people round about, at the intelligence of Dingaan's death, was very much like what is described in the fourteenth chapter of Isaiah. It is now estimated that Umpandi has as many men under him as we supposed Dingaan had in the beginning of the difficulties.

A few months ago Umpandi spent two weeks at Natal. He is described as an unambitious man, and possessed of a good

honest heart. He regards as well as fears the whites, and from all that we can hear, both he and his people will feel disposed to do all they can to maintain a friendly relation to them. Whatever may be his object, he has anxiously, earnestly, and repeatedly requested that he may have at least one missionary to dwell with him at his place. This desire may be grounded in fear, or in pure selfishness, but as it comes from a man who knows something about missionaries, and has at least heard of God, should not the waiting christian missionary listen to it as a voice saying, "Come over and help us?" It is no more than we have long prayed for, and wished for, and (may I not add?) expected. The Zulus no longer trust in the horses and chariots of their great numbers. They know that with all and the best they could do, they have killed but fifteen of the whites in fair battle, while their loss has been thousands. Their pride is now humbled, and who that prays and labors with something of the spirit of the apostles, cannot at least hope, that under these circumstances, the Spirit of God will work wondrously, by stirring up an anxious inquiry for the truth, and by producing such a state of mind as shall induce multitudes to embrace Jesus as their Savior when he shall be preached to them.

The thought has occurred to us that there may be a providence in causing this state of things to be brought about just as Mr. Grout has arrived among us. To be sure he tells us of poverty and hard times at home, and that we ought to keep still, if moving is to make expense; yet we think that under the circumstances we can so manage as not essentially to increase our expenses; at least the call is so direct and loud, that we think it best that Mr. Grout and one other member of the mission should make Umpandi a visit, and if things appear at the capital as we hear, see what can be done.

Umpandi is near Dingaan's old place, and his people are scattered over most of the country previously occupied by D.'s people, though they understand that they must remove from that part recently taken by the Boers whenever it shall be wanted by them. We hope and pray most earnestly, that if our present prospects are continued to us, we shall soon have help. We hear that the chief above alluded to, and who with his people appears to be next in importance to the Zulus, and with only a river for a separating line between them, has expressed

a wish that he might have a missionary with his people. May the Lord continue to work by his Spirit and word, work as he will by many or few, by means or without, till he whose right it is to reign shall come and reign king of nations. Even so, come Lord Jesus.

### Ceylon.

#### HISTORY OF THE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL AT OODOOVILLE.

##### *Origin and Importance of the School.*

THE statements here given bring the history of the school down to April, 1839.

At the commencement of the American mission in Jaffna, there were not, it is believed, in the whole province, more than a dozen purely heathen women who knew the Tamul alphabet. Reading and writing were not considered becoming in a female. It was thought to be quite sufficient for her to be able to superintend the affairs of her house and minister to the wants of her family.

The difficulties which the missionaries had to encounter, at first, in bringing girls under instruction, were therefore very great. When parents were requested to send their daughters to school, the usual reply was, "It is not our custom," and this was to them a satisfactory reason for declining the proposal. Those who finally gave up their daughters to be instructed, were subjected to no small degree of reproach for this departure from national and immemorial usage.

The girls, also, though quite young, appeared to feel that there was some impropriety in their learning to read and write; and it was not until they had each the promise of a small present when able to read fluently in the New Testament, that they could be induced to apply themselves successfully to study. These prejudices were gradually overcome, and the number of the pupils increased till, in 1823, there were supported at the five stations more than thirty girls.

In 1833 the school contained fifty girls. In 1836, the number reported was seventy-five; in 1837 it was increased to one hundred. At the beginning of the last year, it was found necessary for want of funds to dismiss a number of the girls, and eight of the least promising were sent back to their fathers' houses. Besides these ten have been married, and six have left for other causes. At

the beginning of the present year it was resolved to increase the number of pupils to one hundred, but only fourteen have as yet been added, so that the present number is ninety.

The national feeling that it is of no use for females to read and write still prevails to a great extent, but this prejudice has been so far removed that there is no longer any difficulty in obtaining as many female children as can be accommodated in the school. They are generally taken at the age of from six to eight or nine years, experience having taught us that girls past this age do not make good progress in their studies, and that their manners and habits of thinking and speaking are too much in accordance with the heathenism and corrupt morals of the country. It is designed generally to have them remain in the school till they are married.

Most of the pupils ten years ago were from poor families, but at present many of them are from families possessing considerable property, and all are children of respectable parents. They are of the common *vellala* caste, with the exception of three or four of the fisher, and about twice as many of other castes. No brahmin girls, or pure sivas, have ever been received, nor have they manifested any desire to avail themselves of the advantages of the institution. The *vellalas* are by far the most numerous class. They are the owners and cultivators of the soil. They are the ground work of society; which is so constituted, that great numbers, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, washermen, and barbers, and many persons of the lower casts are dependent on them.

Most of the girls are supported during their course of education by benefactors in the United States, who make specific donations for this purpose to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. It is required that the donation be not less than \$20 per annum. Patrons usually send names for their beneficiaries.

The school was commenced in a bungalow. A brick school-room, fifty feet by twenty-seven, surrounded on three sides by a verandah of nine feet wide, has been erected within a few years. There are also a cook-house, bathing-room, etc., of stone. Beside these, the girls have a range of four dormitories in one building, 115 feet long and thirteen wide, surrounded by a verandah of seven feet wide, also a suit of ten small rooms near to and on a parallel with the last, for private devotions. The buildings are

all inclosed in a yard adjoining the one in which the mission-house stands, and communicating with it by a gate. This is the only entrance. Here they are kept almost constantly. Food and clothing are furnished them gratuitously. Two women are employed to do the harder part of preparing the food, and to teach the girls in this important department, three or four of whom at a time, taking turns, spend a day in the cook-house, and at the same time keep up their studies in their classes. The members of the two higher classes are required by turns, two at a time, to assist Mrs. Spaulding an hour each morning in household work, for the sake of improvement in their domestic habits.

When they take their food they sit in two rows, facing each other—each with a brass plate or basin or dish to receive her portion of rice and curry, or conjee. When all are served, one implores a blessing on the food, after which they begin to eat. They eat with the hand if it be rice, or with a leaf instead of a spoon if it be conjee.

Their dress is of white cotton cloth, consisting of a short loose jacket, and a cloth varying in length from two to five yards, according to their size, wrapped about them and flowing down to their feet. It is changed twice a week. Both in food and dress, it is thought best for them to follow the usages of native society.

The girls in the school, of whatever caste or family, all eat together, without complaint, though the parents of some of them would not associate with each other, nor their children eat together in their own houses.

At first it was necessary to allow them to go home once a month, then once in six weeks. The present arrangement is to give them leave of absence once in two months for four days only. In this way they are kept as much as possible from heathen influence until old enough to form a steady christian character.

The first object is to give them a thorough knowledge of the Bible, to store their memories with the text, and their minds with an accurate knowledge of its history and geography.

Formerly it was thought proper to confine the pupils to studies in Tamul; but as suitable books and maps were not to be had in the Tamul language, nor any thing which could give them general knowledge, the study of English was introduced in 1835. Other considerations in favor of the measure, such as variety of study, a wider range of thought, and

in many cases advantages after they are married, might be mentioned, but they will readily suggest themselves. In no case has any evil been known to result from it.

Reading and writing their own language with facility and accuracy, both on the ola and on paper; reading and writing English; the outlines of common popular geography and astronomy, and arithmetic through the rule of three and fractions, is the extent of the present course of study. They spend the afternoon in plain sewing. The making of lace, and fancy needle-work has been attended to by a few, but it has not been much encouraged for want of time and profit. They have attended a little to singing. Some of them have good voices, and all manifest a desire to sing.

Much of the instruction is given by native teachers. In January 1837, Mr. Nathaniel Niles, a native preacher, was removed from Batticotta, where he had been for some years employed as an assistant in the seminary, to Oodooville, to aid in the superintendence and instruction of the school. There are two other teachers, one of whom, Jonathan Homer, was educated at the mission seminary. The other was formerly a village school-master. Mr. Spaulding's time has hitherto been occupied necessarily with other missionary labor so that he could not, excepting occasionally, engage in the business of direct teaching. Mrs. Spaulding has been able to do more in this way of late than her family cares would formerly allow. The school is examined by a committee three times in a year. One of these examinations may be public.

The institution has been remarkably favored in regard to the health of the pupils. Slight ailments have not been uncommon, but cases of serious illness have been rare. Only three girls have died while members of the school, and two of these were at home at the time. Of those who have been married and left, five have died in the exercise of christian faith.

With one or two exceptions, all who have remained in the institution till they were of suitable age to leave, have given good evidence of a change of heart, and have been married to pious native assistants at the time of leaving. Two, when married, removed to Madura, one to Penang, and two to Madras. Forty-eight have been thus married, and are now the mothers of more than fifty children, whom they train up in a christian manner. Five or six of these children are



now scholars in the mission seminary at Batticotta or in this school, and three of them give evidence of a change of heart and are members of the church.

Those who have left the school and are favorably situated for such a purpose, are employed more or less in teaching; some in villages, and some in mission compounds. The prospects of usefulness in this respect are encouraging. It is also very encouraging to witness their cleanliness and modesty in dress, and the care they manifest in their domestic affairs as well as their anxiety to keep their children from the bad morals, and the corrupt conversation of the heathen.

The whole number admitted to the school since the commencement is 167. Of these forty-eight have been married, and ninety are now in the school. The remaining twenty-nine, with one or two exceptions, left while young. Some of them were enticed away by their heathen relatives, or not allowed to return when they had gone home, some were dropped as unworthy, or as already mentioned, for the want of funds. Even in these cases, however, good has been done. A part of them could read well, and a few gave evidence of piety. Of the ninety now in the school, twenty-five are members of the church, twenty-five the children of church members, and several others are sisters of pious lads in the seminary at Batticotta. The influence of the pious girls on the morals of the school is most happy. Meetings among themselves and with the other girls, for reading the Bible, exhortation and prayer are a delight. Several revivals of religion have been experienced since 1824, in which there have been manifest evidences that the Holy Spirit was present. Cases of the most deep conviction of sin, of loss of hope, of despair, etc., have not been very numerous compared with the number hopefully converted, but yet so many as to show most decidedly the workings of the Spirit in convicting of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment.

It is not uncommon that these children exert a very favorable influence on their parents and other friends, when they go home in their vacations, by reading portions of the Bible or tracts, by answering inquiries, and by urging the claims of Christianity. Though not always equally successful, still much good is done.

Further experience and observation confirms the correctness of the following remarks, made in a former notice of the school.

"The bearings of this school on the future prospects of the mission are most interesting. The objections and prejudices against female education are shown to be without foundation, and the happy contrast between an educated and pious wife and an ignorant heathen one, is seen and acknowledged, not only by Christians but by many heathens around us. Besides, it should never be forgotten, that, until the females are raised by education so as to hold their proper rank in society, and until their hearts are brought under the influence of Christianity, there is little hope that the people of India will rise from idolatry and sin to the dignity and happiness of a christian people."

This last remark is important, and deserves the special notice of every missionary. If India is to be converted by "native agency," as is often urged, it is strikingly obvious that pious and educated young men should have pious and educated wives. A heathen wife is a source of constant trial to her husband, and not unfrequently of ruin to the children. The experience of the American missionaries proves, to themselves at least, that pious wives are the safety and ornaments of their native assistants, and with the blessing of God they will be the life and stability of the rising church.

#### Catalogue of the Pupils.

For the satisfaction of the patrons of the school, who have given names to the pupils and furnished the means of their support, the names of all who have been members of it are given below, with the time of their birth, when they were taken, and when they left the school. Those to whose names figures are affixed are married, and the names of their husbands, respectively, are placed at the bottom of the column. Names to which a star is prefixed are those of church members. The first column of figures shows only the estimated period, as the true one is unknown.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Birth.</i>	<i>Taken.</i>	<i>Left.</i>
Elizabeth Abbott,	1823	1837	
Augusta Anketell,	1823	1836	
Susanna Anthony,	1805	1821	1824
*Elizabeth Appleton,(1)	1810	1822	1830
Susanna Armstrong,	1830	1836	
Mary Austin,	1823	1836	1838
Jane Backup,	1824	1830	
Fanny Baker,	1813	1822	1825
*Anna Bates,(2)	1817	1830	1835
Susan H. Bennett,	1824	1832	
Martha T. Biglow,	1823	1835	
Sarah Bracket,	1827	1837	

(1)Elias Cornelius,

(2)Cyrus Mann.

Name.	Birth.	Taken.	Left.	Name.	Birth.	Taken.	Left.
Mary Brewster,	1828	1835		Dianna Isham,	1828	1835	
Catharine Brown,	1818	1826	1829	*Amelia Jenkins,	1824	1832	
Rebecca R. Brundage,	1831	1837		Juliana Johns,	1832	1839	
*Charlotte Burnell,(1)	1812	1823	1835	*Ann H. Judson,	1825	1833	
*Experience Carpenter,(2)	1822	1830	1838	*Anna Kent,	1821	1832	
Helen Chambers,	1833	1839		*Joanna Lathrop,(1)	1818	1821	1831
*Caroline Chester,(3)	1817	1826	1837	*Paulina LeGrand,(2)	1820	1833	1835
Betsey W. Chickering,	1821	1826	1829	Dorcas Leland,	1830	1839	
Frances Chickering,	1828	1837		*Harriet H. Lewis,	1820	1826	1837
Alvira H. Clark,	1827	1835		Huldah Little,	1836	1839	
Mehetable Cleveland,	1826	1837		Margaret Lock,	1828	1835	
Hannah Clough,	1827	1837	1839	Mary Loomis,	1816	1822	1824
*Mary Codman,	1825	1830		*Ann Magee,	1827	1835	
*Fanny Coit,(4)	1817	1827	1833	*Elizabeth McFarland,(3)	1818	1822	1835
*Sarah Coit,(5)	1820	1832	1839	Mary J. Mc Naughton,	1829	1835	
Eliza Conkling,	1828	1836		Eliza Merrill,	1827	1835	
*Harriet B. Cooke,	1823	1833		*Sarah Miller,(4)	1819	1832	1836
Maria H. Cooke,	1827	1833		Eliza Mills,	1829	1836	
*Elizabeth Cowles,(6)	1819	1833	1835	Maria Montgomery,	1816	1822	1830
Mary E. Crocker,	1829	1837	1838	Hannah Moore,	1817	1826	1829
Eleanor Cuyler,	1827	1835		*Margaret Morrow,(5)	1820	1827	1838
Abigail L. Davis,	1831	1836		*Caroline H. Murfree,(6)	1820	1832	1837
Martha L. Davis,	1829	1837		Mary L. Nevins,	1833	1839	
Harriet Day,	1830	1836		Harriet Newell,	1823	1832	1834
*Mary Dayton,(7)	1812	1823	1831	*Harriet Newell,(7)	1807	1819	1828
*Sarah DeWitt,(8)	1819	1830	1835	Margaret E. Nitchie,	1829	1837	
*Catharine Dimmick,(9)	1822	1830	1837	Jerusha Northam,	1826	1835	
Mary Dundas,	1828	1837		*Harriet Osborn,(8)	1822	1833	1837
*Susan Eaton,	1826	1830		Mary C. Oxnard,	1830	1837	
*Mary J. Edmonds,(10)	1823	1833	1837	Louisa Park,	1830	1839	
Abby A. Egerton,	1830	1836		*And L. Payson,(9)	1821	1826	1836
Jane N. Egerton,	1829	1836		Mary G. Payson,	1825	1832	1838
Nancy Ellingwood,	1822	1830	1836	Maria B. Peabody,	1830	1836	
Elizabeth A. Ely,	1832	1839		Huldah Purley,	1813	1823	1829
*Elizabeth Emerson,	1824	1830		Jane S. Perviance,	1828	1835	
*Mary P. Emerson,	1825	1833		*Sarah Pierce,(10)	1821	1830	1837
Lucy Emerson,	1817	1823	1829	*Betsey C. Pomeroy,(11)	1805	1821	1826
Lucy Fuller,	1828	1836	1833	*Mary Poor,(12)	1801	1819	1823
*Louisa Glenie,(11)	1817	1825	1835	Betsey Pratt,	1826	1837	
Caroline S. Gomez,	1827	1836		*Julia A. Prime,(15)	1805	1821	1824
*Lydia M. Goodell,(12)	1821	1832	1836	Harriet Putnam,	1826	1833	
*Lydia M. Goodell,(13)	1823	1830	1839	*Martha Ramsey,(14)	1822	1832	1837
*Isabella Graham,(14)	1822	1832	1839	*Almira L. Rice,	1824	1832	
Isabella Graham,	1828	1837		Harriet L. Richardson,	1831	1839	
Isabella Graham,	1830	1837		Eunice Richardson,	1831	1839	
*Louisa Green,	1825	1832		Sarah Ridgeley,	1824	1832	
*Fanny Hall,(15)	1805	1822	1828	Mary Riggs,	1830	1839	
Fanny M. Hall,	1830	1837		*Naomi Rockwell,	1825	1832	
Frances A. Hall,	1828	1836		*Susanna B. Rockwood,	1825	1832	
Mary Harbison,	1832	1839		*Miranda Safford,(15)	1802	1819	1822
*Eliza Hassell,(16)	1820	1830	1837	Mary Sanger,(16)	1825	1836	1838
*Louisa Hawes,(17)	1812	1822	1830	*Mary L. Sanger,	1823	1831	
Emeline Hawley,	1821	1830	1835	*Nancy B. Scales,	1825	1835	
Silence Hayward,	1820	1828	1837	Susanna B. Shober,	1828	1837	
*Agnes Henry,	1825	1835		*Caroline E. Smelt,(17)	1817	1826	1834
Ann M. Henry,	1829	1836		Jane Smith,	1811	1820	1827
*Julia A. Henshaw,	1821	1832		Mary Smith,	1829	1836	
*Frances M. Hill,	1825	1833		Mary Smith,	1805	1819	1822
*Susan Hopkins,(18)	1805	1818	1825	Sybil W. Smith,	1826	1832	1833
*Susanna Hopkins,(19)	1821	1828	1836	*Anna M. Spence,	1823	1832	
Eliza M. Hubbell,	1829	1837		*Altia Steele,	1822	1832	
Mary H. Huntington,	1819	1822	1826	Sarah M. Steele,	1829	1835	
*Susan Huntington,(20)	1814	1821	1831	*Elizabeth Stetson,(18)	1810	1823	1833
Susan Huntington,	1832	1839		*Abigail Stone,	1825	1836	
*Marcia Hutchinson,(21)	1818	1822	1836	Elizabeth A. Stone,	1823	1836	
				*Mary Sweetzer,(19)	1812	1822	1830

- (1) Henry Martyn, (12) Charles A. Goodrich,  
 (2) Samuel Downer, (13) John Rabin,  
 (3) Henry Gloucester, (14) Henry Lord,  
 (4) Nathaniel Niles, (15) Asa McFarland,  
 (5) Appaswamy, (16) Benjamin Leavens,  
 (6) Ebenezer Walker, (17) George Payson,  
 (7) Cyrus Kingsbury, (18) Jordan Lodge,  
 (8) William Morrison, (19) William Tennant,  
 (9) Andrew Tissera, (20) Thomas Adams,  
 (10) William Marsh, (21) John Chester.  
 (11) John,

- (1) Philip, (11) Samuel Davies,  
 (2) Joseph S. Ropes, (12) Ebenezer Porter,  
 (3) Joseph Lyman, (13) Daniel G. Gautier,  
 (4) Samuel, (14) Solomon,  
 (5) Cornelius, (15) Daniel Smead,  
 (6) Jeremiah Everts, (16) Thomas Mortimer,  
 (7) Samuel Ambrose, (17) Azel Backus,  
 (8) Seth Payson, (18) Alexander Lovell,  
 (9) Timothy Dwight, (19) John B. Lawrence,  
 (10) Nathaniel Taylor,

Charlotte L. Tappan,	1823	1830	1833
Jane Thomson,	1818	1830	1834
Margaret Thomson,	1820	1832	1833
Mary Todd,	1831	1837	
*Lucy Todd,(1)	1821	1835	1838
*Esther Tyler,(2)	1824	1832	1838
Maria L. Tyler,	1829	1836	
Jane Wallace,	1829	1837	
*Martha Washington,(3)	1805	1822	1825
*Mary Waterman,	1826	1835	
Mary E. Whipple,	1826	1832	1838
Caroline Whittlesey,	1826	1835	
Phila Willard,	1827	1836	
*Jane Williams,	1827	1837	
*Sarah Wills,	1826	1833	
Harriet Winslow,	1828	1837	
Harriet L. Winslow,	1829	1836	
Charity Woodbridge,	1812	1822	1823
Gertrude Woodhull,	1831	1839	
*Sarah Woodhull,(4)	1812	1822	1832
Sarah Woodhull,	1825	1834	
*Elizabeth Worcester,(5)	1805	1818	1828
Eunice W. Worcester,	1828	1836	
Charlotte Wright,	—	1820	1822

(1) Parker K. Hasseltine, (4) Michael B. Latimer,  
 (2) Nathan H. Raymond, (5) Cyrus Mann.  
 (3) Porean,

#### RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

**CHINA.**—June 24th, Doct. Parker, who had left Canton and come down to Macao, writes from the latter place just before the blockade by the British squadron was expected to be carried into effect—

I am constrained to look back upon the present state of things not so much as an opium or an English affair, as a great design of Providence to make the wickedness of man subserve his purposes of mercy towards China, in breaking through her wall of exclusion, and bringing the empire into more immediate contact with western and christian nations.

Writing on the same day Mr. Bridgman remarks—

There has of late years been much intercession made to God in behalf of China. And we know he will, in his own time, and in his own way, bring the Chinese to acknowledge his supremacy, and to bow to his peaceful and holy commands. I cannot for one moment entertain the idea that China is to be closed, like Japan, and for centuries, or even for tens of years, exclude the light of God's glorious gospel. Neither can I believe that those who bring glad tidings and publish peace are much longer to be hindered from their work. The pride and the haughtiness of man God will humble. The mountains shall be levelled, and the rough places be made smooth. Jesus shall reign. More and more do I long for the time when I may go among this people, and day after day, and hour after hour, discourse to them about the things of God and heaven.

We are on the eve of a new era, and a great revolution has commenced. We have long mourned over the evils and the desolations around us. For these the gospel is the only remedy. And now we trust the God of nations is about to open a highway for those who will preach the word.

I have a very recent date from my boy Aih. He does not forget the lessons he has received, nor lose his love for the truth. His father, Afa, is again with his family, and has by his exile been strengthened in the faith.

Doct. Parker is now here, and Doct. Diver in Canton. We shall hold our semi-annual meeting this week, and our general letter will tell you of our affairs in general and particular.

June 25. A British squadron has arrived, and a blockade of the port and river of Canton is declared, to take effect on the 28th instant. We do not think the struggle will be of long continuance.

Doct. Parker arrived at New York in the ship *Ninantic*, December 10th.

**SYRIA.**—The latest date received from the missionaries at Beyroot is August 22d, previously to the bombardment of the city, which commenced on the 10th of September. Respecting the exposure of themselves and the mission property to danger Mr. Thomson remarks—

I have taken every precaution in my power. Guards and a flag have been placed at each of our houses, and we intend to rest quietly in the confidence that duty has been performed, and the result must be committed to God. I sent to the emeer privately, and have received very kind assurance that no one will molest us. As we are well known and have many friends in Lebanon, I hope that we shall escape, even in the event of a civil war, which is not very improbable. The emeer may yet decide to stand by the pasha, in which case civil war is inevitable, and we may suffer in its ravages.

We have now here the United States' corvette *Cyanne*, captain Latimer. The captain has manifested the greatest kindness, and has decided not to leave Beyroot until he can be satisfied that we are secure. His prompt and generous kindness requires an acknowledgment in handsomer terms than I can command, and I hope you will notice it in some suitable manner.

Pray for us. It is a time of unexampled trial for us and our friends. We have the boys of the seminary with us at Arayeh, and they are doing well. Mr. Wolcott and family are comfortable at Abadieh, one hour further up the mountains. The sickness on the mountains is very general. Most of those who fled from their houses during the rebellion have returned sick.

In a letter from Mr. Temple at Smyrna, written subsequently to the destruction of Beyroot, it is stated that Messrs. Thomson and Wolcott had retired to the island of Cyprus.

**CHEROKEES.**—On the 10th of October Mr. Worcester writes from Park Hill that, while most of the mission churches could not be said to be in a flourishing condition, that at Honey Creek, under the pastoral care of Mr. Huss, a Cherokee preacher, was receiving tokens of the divine favor, and the Holy Spirit was giving efficacy to the means of grace dispensed there. In April, 1839, two Cherokees were received to that church on profession of their faith; in April, 1840, five more; in August seven; and in October two; making fourteen during the year 1840.

Seven others were candidates for church fellowship when Mr. Worcester wrote.

The school at Park Hill was flourishing, numbering sixty-two pupils and having an average attendance of thirty. Nineteen of the pupils were boarded in the vicinity of the school at the expense of their parents.

Two additional missionaries are much needed for this mission.

Mr. Butrick writes from Fairfield, under date of August 31st, as follows:

Yesterday we enjoyed the privilege of celebrating the love of our divine Redeemer. The assembly was large and solemn. Five persons were added to the church, two by letter, and three on examination. The meeting was interesting, and I feel under great obligations to the Head of the Church for permitting me the unspeakable privilege of baptizing some in his sacred name, in this dark benighted region. For a long time our heaven has been brass, and our earth iron.

### HOME PROCEEDINGS.

#### ANNIVERSARIES OF AUXILIARIES.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The annual meeting of *Windham North Auxiliary* was held at South Woodstock, September 15th. Rev. R. Whitmore presided. Rev. G. J. Tillotson made a report as secretary. The treasurer, Job Williams, Esq., reported the receipt of more than \$1,700 from the congregations, which was an increase of more than \$400 over the amount of last year, but falling short of the resolution passed at the last anniversary to raise at least \$2,000. The attendance of clergymen and interested individuals from the congregations belonging to the society was better than the last year. The audience listened with deep interest to the speeches delivered by Rev. Willard Child from Vermont, and the Rev. Orson Cowles and the Rev. C. Eddy, who attended as a deputation from the Board. The next annual meeting will be in Pomfret on Tuesday after the second Wednesday in September. 1841.

The *Tolland County Auxiliary* held its anniversary at North Coventry, 16th of September. Hon. John Hall presided. Rev. A. Marsh, from Tolland, in the absence of the treasurer, read his report, from which it appeared that about \$200 more had been contributed than during the year preceding. Rev. Ansel Nash of Vernon read the secretary's report. Addresses were delivered by Rev. O. Cowles, Rev. Eli Smith from Syria, and Rev. C. Eddy. Most of the clergymen and some other friends from the different congregations were present. The audience was quite respectable and appeared highly gratified. The meeting is to be held next year at Bolton on the third Wednesday in September.

September 18th the *Windham County Auxiliary* held its anniversary at Windham. Rev. A. King presided. Z. Storrs, Esq., treasurer, reported the receipt of a little more than \$900, which is an increase of more than \$100 over the amount of any previous year. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Cowles, Smith, and Eddy, to a deeply interested audience.

### Donations,

#### RECEIVED IN NOVEMBER.

**NOTE.**—Most of the churches and congregations in the New England States, contributing to the funds of the Board, are connected with auxiliary societies, embracing counties or other districts. Many donations from within the limits of these auxiliaries are, however, sent directly to the treasurer of the Board, and not through the treasurer of the auxiliary. Heretofore these have been acknowledged in the *Missionary Herald*, not under the name of the auxiliary from within whose limits they came, nor in that part of the list containing the receipts from auxiliaries; but under the name of the town or city where the donor resided, and in that part of the list embracing various collections and donations. Hereafter, for the purpose of sustaining the systematic organizations in aid of the Board, and exhibiting more fully the amount raised within the limits and under the influence of each auxiliary, all donations received from within the bounds of any auxiliary, whether forwarded through the treasurer of that auxiliary, or directly to the treasurer of the Board, will be acknowledged in that part of the list embracing the donations from auxiliaries; and associations and donors are requested to look to that part of the list for their donations, and under the name of the auxiliary within whose bounds they are.

#### Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch chh.

W. R. Thompson, New York, Tr.	
(Of which fr. miss. so. Kinderhook, for sup. of Dr. Van Dyck, Syria, 275; fr. juv. miss. so. of 1st Ref. D. chh. Philadelphia, for Mr. Nevius, Borneo, 130;) 800 93	
<i>Auburn and vic. N. Y.</i> By H. Iverson, Jr. Agent, Auburn, 1st presb. chh. 103,32;	
H. H. 1;	104 32
Cincinnati,	36 00
Clyde, For Smith Ely, Ceylon,	30 00
De Ruyter,	3 80
Dryden, Coll. 80; fem. miss. so. 20;	100 00
Homer, Coll.	30 00
Junius, Rev. J. Merrill, 12;	
presb. so. 1;	13 00
Lysander,	14 55
Marcellus, 1st presb. so. coll. 32,50; mon. con. 5;	37 50
Otisco, Coll.	47 66
Scott,	15 00
Sennett, Cong. chh.	7 29
Spencer,	52 00—491 19
<i>Barnstable co. Ms. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.</i>	
North Falmouth,	10 00
<i>Boston and vic. Ms. By S. A. Danforth, Agent,</i>	
(Of which fr. S. Keep, for Mahratta miss. 50;) 290 37	
<i>Brookfield Assoc. Ms. A. Newell, Tr.</i> 327 56	
Barre, Evan. chh. and so.	101 39
Dudley, Gent. 16; la. 35,29; mon. con. 17,35;	68 64
East Ware, Gent. la. and mon. con.	235 00
Hardwick, do.	285 13
New Braintree, do.	243 31
Onkham, do.	117 49
Southbridge, do.	200 00
South Brookfield, do.	133 44
Spencer, do.	157 20
Storrsville, do.	34 75
Sturbridge, do.	256 57
Warren, do. and la. benev. so.	225 26



West Brookfield, Mon. con.	94 68	Junius, Presb. chh.	33 25
West Ware, Gent. la. and mon. con.	62 13	Kennedyville, Mon. con.	5 00
		Lyons, La.	2 00
	2,472 55	Naples, Presb. chh. mon. con.	10 00
Ded. prev. ackn.	2,070 91—401 64	Ovid, do.	29 00
<i>Caledonia co. Vt. Confer. of Chhs.</i>		Phelps, 1st presb. chh.	35 00
E. Fairbanks, Tr.		Portageville, 1st cong. chh.	10 68
Hardwick, D. French, to constitute Mrs. SARAH FRENCH an Hon. Mem.	100 00	Vienna, Presb. chh.	41 13—353 83
Walden, La.	12 56—112 56	<i>Grafton co. N. H. Aux. So. W. Green, Tr.</i>	
<i>Charleston and vic. S. C. Aux. So.</i>		Bath, E. Gates, a rev. pen.	15 80
R. L. Stewart, Tr.		Hanover, Dartmouth coll. theolog. so. mon. con. 10; Plain, fem. benev. so. for sch. in Ceylon, 30; 40 00	
Washington, Ga. Teachers of fem. sem. 35; juv. miss. so. of do. for Sarah W. Brackett, Ceylon, 25; ded. loss on remittance, 2.50;	56 50	Haverhill, S. par. sab. sch. for Joseph Gibbs and Abel K. Merrill, Ceylon,	14 00
<i>Cheshire co. N. H. Aux. So. S. A.</i>		Lyme, Fem. benev. so.	9 00—78 80
Gerould, Tr.	5 00	<i>Hampden co. Ms. Aux. So. C. Merriam, Tr.</i>	200 00
Dublin, A friend,	1 00	Monson, A. W. Porter,	
Jaffrey, Chh.	22 57	<i>Harmony Confer. of chhs. Ms. W. C. Capron, Tr.</i>	
Keene, Heshbon so. 135; juv. Heshbon so. 20; for Ind. miss.; gent. 5.50; mon. con. 4.65;	165 15	Coll. at ann. meeting,	60 50
Nelson, La.	12 00	Douglass, Mon. con.	5 00
Walpole, Mr. Jackson's chh. and so. mon. con.	33 00—238 72	Grafton, La. miss. so.	24 11
<i>Essex co. South, Ms. Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.</i>		Millbury, 1st chh. la. 118.37; gent. 61.61; mon. con. 66.02; s. s. class, 4; to constitute LYMAN GOODSELL and JOHN LELAND Hon. Mem.; 2d chh. mon. con. and coll. to constitute NATHANIEL GODDARD an Hon. Mem. 130; C. Hale, 10;	390 00
Salem, United mon. con. in S. chh. 16.30; Howard-st. chh. mon. con. 16.02;	32 32	Millville, Mon. con.	10 21
<i>Fairfield co. West. Ct. Aux. So. M. Marvin, Tr.</i>		North Mendon, do.	16 00
Bridgeport, Mon. con. 68.37; coll. 31.63;	100 00	Sutton, Gent. 38.49; la. 47.50; mon. con. 16.25; to constitute TYLER PUTNAM an Hon. Mem.	102 24
Darien, Coll.	69 18	Upton, La.	26 55
Fairfield, Coll. and mon. con. 162.50; Mrs. Mills and daughters, for George A. Mills, Ceylon, 20; sab. sch. for Missot Sherman, Ceylon, 30;	202 50	Uxbridge, Gent. 64.32; la. 35.37; mon. con. 62.72; to constitute EPHRAIM BAYLIES an Hon. Mem.	162 31
Greenfield, Gent. and la.	17 73	Westboro', La. (of which for E. Rockwood, Ceylon, 25; for S. Rockwood, do. 20;)	54 00
Greensfarms, Coll. and mon. con. (of which to constitute Rev. DANIEL C. CURTIS an Hon. Mem. 50;)	70 87	Whitinsville, Mon. con. and coll.	85 58—936 50
Greenwich, 1st cong. chh. 15; mon. con. 12.18;	27 18	<i>Hartford co. Ct. Aux. So. J. R. Woodbridge, Tr.</i>	
New Canaan, Gent. 76.92; la. 63.08; mon. con. 18.50;	158 50	Avon East, Gent. 27.11; mon. con. 6.35;	33 46
Norfield, Gent. and la. 18.25; mon. con. 16.25;	34 50	Canton, Gent. 33.19; la. 27.12; East Windsor Hill, Theolog. Ins. mon. con.	60 31
North Fairfield, Gent. and la. 24.90; mon. con. 12.62;	37 52	Hartford, N. so. gent. and la. 703.28; 1st so. la. 415.28; 4th so. gent. and la. 218.50; mon. con. 81.50; W. so. gent. 137; mon. con. 15.10;	1,570 66
North Greenwich, Gent. 33; la. 79.37; mon. con. 22.70; which constitutes Mrs. SALLY CLOSE an Hon. Mem.	135 07	Suffield, 1st so. gent. 30.19; la. 36.82; mon. con. 10;	77 01—1,753 44
North Stamford, Gent. and la.	33 18	<i>Hartford co. South, Ct. Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.</i>	
Norwalk, Gent. 128.25; la. 73.88; mon. con. 71.87; to constitute Rev. NATHAN BURTON, of Ridgebury, LANCELOT HYATT, and NOAH S. BARNUM Hon. Mem.	274 00	Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Gent. 26.67; la. 44.33;	71 00
Ridgebury, Gent. and la.	22 14	<i>Hillsboro' co. N. H. Aux. So. E. D. Boylston, Tr.</i>	
Ridgefield, Mon. con. 59.06; coll. 26.16;	85 22	Amherst, Gent.	25 50
Stamford, Gent. and la.	50 00	Antrim, Mrs. Mary Averill, dec'd,	16 75
Stanwick, Coll. which constitutes CALVIN HOYT and DAVID BANKS Hon. Mem.	200 00	Francetown, Mon. con.	16 70
West Greenwich, Coll. 213; fem. miss. so. 53; mon. con. 44.26; fem. hea. sch. so. 30; la. asso. 27;	367 26	Hancock, Sab. sch. for Mr. Boutwell,	5 62
Wilton, Coll. 35; mon. con. 15;	50 00	Hillsboro' Centre, La. 12.50; S. G. 10; Bridge, miss. so. 40.25;	62 75
	1,937 87	Nashua, Mr. McGee's chh.	65 00
Ded. expenses paid by aux. so.	1 49—1,936 38	New Boston, Miss. asso. 62.50; sab. sch. 12.33; mon. con. 10.37;	85 10—272 42
<i>Franklin co. Ms. Aux. So. A. Phelps, Tr.</i>	503 00	<i>Jefferson co. N. Y. Aux. So. A. Ely, Tr.</i>	
<i>Genesee and vic. N. Y. By C. A. Cook, Agent,</i>		Bellville, Cong. chh.	6 67
Avoca, Mater. asso.	1 00	Brownville, do.	29 00
Bristol, A. la. for Oregon miss.	5 00	Clayton, do.	13 00
Castile, Presb. chh.	11 44	Orleans, do.	9 00
Castleton, L. Jewett,	5 00	Rutland, Cong. chh. mon. con.	27 61
Fairport, Presb. chh.	6 00	Watertown, B. R. lit. rel. ins. 21.68; S. C. 2;	23 68
Geneva, Presb. chh. 4.50; C. A. Cook, 50; la. 104.83;	159 33	Woodville, Cong. chh.	16 00—115 96
		<i>Kennebec, Me. Confer. of chhs. B. Nason, Tr.</i>	
		Hallowell, S. cong. chh. contrib. 108.04; mon. con. 24.84;	132 88
		Winthrop, Mon. con.	10 56—143 44
		<i>Lincoln co. Me. Aux. So. Rev. J. C. Goss, Tr.</i>	
		Bristol, Cong. chh. and so. coll. 33; mon. con. 24;	57 00

Waldoboro', Mr. Mitchell's chh. and so.	73 00—130 00	New York City and Brooklyn, Aux. So. W. W. Chester, Tr.	
Litchfield co. Ct. Aux. So. C. L. Webb, Tr.		(Of which fr. Brooklyn, 3d chh. 54,60; chil. of mater. asso. in Brainerd chh. for sch. at Madura, 5.)	377 34
Av. of unc. money rec'd at ann. meet.	303 93	Norfolk co. Ms. Aux. So. Rev. Dr. Burgess, Tr.	
Cornwall North, Coll. to constitute Rev. JOSHUA L. MAYNARD of Washington, an Hon. Mem.	50 00	Brookline, A friend,	10 00
Cornwall South, Coll.	63 83	Dorchester, do.	5 00
Goshen, do.	4 00	Foxborough, Mon. con.	34 66
Roxbury, do.	57 61	Roxbury, Elliot chh. and so. 40; mon. con. 17,38;	57 38—107 04
Torrington, do.	52 90	Northampton and vic. Ms. Aux. So. J. D. Whitney, Tr.	
Washington, do.	118 31—650 58	Amherst, 1st par. Gent. 163,95; la. 85,12; mon. con. 106,92; 2d par. mon. con. 12,82; officers and students of Amherst coll. 92,95; N. par. gent. 31,48; la. 92; mon. con. 16,59;	532 36
Lowell and vic. Ms. Aux. So. W. Davidson, Tr.		Belchertown, 1st chh. coll.	90 57
Lowell, Appleton-st. chh. sab. sch. miss. so.	14 00	Easthampton, Gent. 130; la. 56,35; mon. con. 142,21;	328 56
Middlesex North and vic. Ms. Char. So. J. S. Adams, Tr.		Goshen, Gent. 33,03; la. 28,54;	61 57
Ashby, Asso.	18 99	Granby, Gent. 160,52; la. 56,07; mon. con. 58,75; mater. asso. 4,08; inf. class, 1,75;	283 17
Bolton, La. benev. so.	10 25	Hadley, 1st par. Gen. benev. so. 100; N. par. coll. 72,37; mon. con. 22; to constitute Rev. WARREN H. BEAMAN an Hon. Mem.; la. 29,09;	223 46
Dunstable, Asso.	39 93	Hatfield, Mon. con. 148,13; a pensioner, 10;	158 13
Groton, do.	82 94	Middlefield, Gent. to constitute Rev. EDWARD CLARK an Hon. Mem. 60,50; la. 20,06; mon. con. 34,91;	124 47
Harvard, do.	81 87	Northampton, 1st par. mon. con. 78,77; balance of extra effort, 9,50; Edwards chh. mon. con. 24,38; benev. so. 7; Abigail Warner, dec'd, 26,80; Gaius Burt, dec'd, 20;	166 45
Littleton, do.	9 00	Norwich, Contrib. 18,45; a friend, 50c.	18 95
Lunenburg, To constitute Rev. E. W. HARRINGTON an Hon. Mem.	50 00	Southampton, La.	17 35
Sterling, Fem. so.	12 00	South Hadley Canal, Gent. to constitute Rev. JOHN D. PARIS an Hon. Mem. 54,41; la. to constitute Rev. DANIEL DOLE an Hon. Mem. 56,53; mon. con. 31,06; 1st par. gent. 64; fem. cent. so. 58,70; Mrs. David and Miss Pamela Smith, 50; to constitute Mrs. MARY G. CONDIT, an Hon. Mem.	314 70
Ded. expenses paid by aux. so.	304 98	Westampton, Gent. 30,53; la. 11,39;	41 92
Morroe co. N. Y. Aux. So. E. Ely, Tr.	3 00—301 98	Whately, Coll.	81 31
Bergen, Rev. H. Snyder,	10 00	Williamsburgh, do.	124 90—2,567 87
Churchville, Fem. miss. so.	33 00	Oneida co. N. Y. Aux. So. A. Thomas, Tr.	
East Avon, Presb. chh.	10 00	Paris Hill, Cong. so.	9 80
Fowlersville, do.	49 16	Trenton, L. Younglove,	8 68
Livonia, Fem. mite so.	13 19	Waterville, Presb. so. mon. con. 24 00—42 48	
Mendon, L. Russell,	1 00	Orange co. Vt. Aux. So. H. Hale, Tr.	
Millville, Cong. chh.	12 56	Vershire, Cong. chh. and so.	13 25
North Bergen, Presb. chh. 13,50;		Williamstown, Cong. chh. and so. 45,63; mon. con. 12,78; A. Smith, 20; J. Kilburne, 12;	90 41—103 66
Lyme, presb. chh. 11,02;	25 12	Orleans co. Vt. Aux. So. S. S. Clark, Tr.	
Nunda, Chil. of mater. asso.	2 22	Craftsbury, Mon. con. 11,76; la. miss. so. 25; juv. so. for Ceylon miss. 6,42; a friend, 1;	44 18
Ogden, Presb. so.	150 00	Penobscot co. Me. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	
Parma and Greece, Cong. chh.	22 00	Bangor, 1st cong. so. mon. con.	26 52
Pembroke, Presb. chh.	18 00	Rockingham co. N. H. Confer. of Chhs. J. Boardman, Tr.	
Pine Hill, Miss. so.	1 50	Candia, Gent. 50,52; la. 48,47; mon. con. 14,85; (of which to constitute Rev. NATHANIEL WELLS of Deerfield, an Hon. Mem. 50;)	113 84
Rochester, 1st presb. chh. (of which fr. F. Starr, which and prev. donna. constitute Mrs. LUCY ANN STARR an Hon. Mem. 50; 370,99; Brick do. 252; Bethel do. 114,37; young la. sew. so. for Sarah Boardman, Ceylon, 20;	757 36	Kingston, Cong. chh. and so. 7; la. 12,12;	19 12
Scottsville, Presb. so. 9,55; M. and E. E. 3; G. A. H. 9c.	12 64	Northwood, Gent. and la. 37,02; mon. con. 15,12;	52 74
Sweden, Presb. chh.	28 00	Nottingham, Gent. and la. 26,12; chh. and so. 9,01;	35 13
Warsaw, do.	80 00	Rye,	3 10—229 93
West Bloomfield, Cong. chh. sab. sch. for Harvey Bushnell, Ceylon,	20 00—1,245 75		
New Haven City, Ct. Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Tr.			
Brewster, Sab. sch. for schs. in Ceylon,	4 00		
Durham, Benev. so.	30 00		
New Haven, Centre chh. and cong. 272,87; 1st so. united so. and Chapel-st. chh. mon. con. 23,57; Church-st. chh. do. 18,43; Yale coll. do. 17,30; 3d chh. do. 8,75; a friend, 50; Miss H. G. M. 10; Misses M., J., and F. G. for miss. to Syria, 4;	404 92—438 92		
New Haven co. East, Ct. Aux. So. S. Frisbie, Tr.			
Guilford, La.	46 01		
Madison,	62 12		
Meriden, Chh. and cong.	108 66		
North Haven, Chh. and cong. 150,52; ack. in Dec. as fr. Cheshire.	—216 79		
New Haven co. Ct. Western Conso. A. Townsend, Jr. Tr.			
Derby, 1st so. coll.	79 88		
Hamden, Mt. Carmel, La.	2 10		
Milford, 1st so. D. S. Jr.	3 00		
Naugatuc, Miss. asso.	20 59		
Wolcott, Gent.	15 00—120 57		

<i>Rutland co. Vt. Aux. So. J. D. Butler, Tr.</i>	
Castleton, Cong. chh. and so. 45;	
W. Denison, 10;	55 00
Orwell, Juv. benev. so. for Philip	
Heary Morris, Ceylon,	30 00
Pawlet, Cong. chh. (of which	
to constitute Rev. Ely W.	
PLUMS an Hon. Mem. 50;)	100 00
Poultney, Cong. chh. fem. cent so. 15 00	
West Rutland, Cong. chh. 8,31;	
Miss L. B. 5;	13 31—203 31
<i>Taunton and vic. Ms. Aux. So. H. Reed, Tr.</i>	
Mansfield, Miss A. Pratt,	2 00
<i>Tolland co. Ct. Aux. So. J. R. Flynt, Tr.</i>	
Columbia, Gent. 29,59; la. 29,91;	
sab. sch. 2; (of which to con-	
stitute Rev. CHARLES KITTE-	
RDGE an Hon. Mem. 50;)	61 50
East Stafford, Gent. and la.	44 35
Ellington, Gent. 51,39; la. 60,62;	
mon. con. 4,52;	116 53
North Coventry, Gent. 30,11;	
la. 20,11;	50 22
Tolland, Gent.	20 36
Vernon, 1st so. gent. 150,83; la.	
79,69; sab. sch. 73,25; 2d so.	
gent. 125,30; la. 42,67;	471 74
West Stafford, Gent. and la.	43 00

Ded. ack. in Nov. 600 00—207 70

<i>Valley of the Mississippi, Aux. So.</i>	
G. L. Weed, Tr.	566 48
<i>Windham co. Vt. Aux. So. C. Kidder, Tr.</i>	
Jamaica, Cong. so. mon. con.	3 85
Wilmington, Mr. Butterfield's	
so. mon. con.	4 06—7 91
<i>Windham co. North, Ct. Aux. So. J. Williams, Tr.</i>	
South Woodstock, Miss S.	5 00
<i>Windsor co. Vt. Aux. So. B. Swan, Tr.</i>	
Norwich, Young la.	25 00
<i>Worcester co. Central, Ms. Aux. So.</i>	
A. D. Foster, Tr.	
Boylston, Mr. Sanford's so. 67,69;	
ded. counterf. 1;	66 69
East Douglass, Mon. con. 41,15;	
la. 28,37; gent. 20; coll. in	
Manchoag vill. 12,19;	101 71
Holden, Gent. 186,66; la. 136,84;	
mon. con. 88,58;	412 08
Leicester, Gent. 250; la. 125;	
mon. con. 85; so. of inq. in	
acad. 13;	473 00
Oxford, Mon. con. 173,32; gent.	
130,58; la. 119,60;	423 50
Paxton, Gent. 59,22; la. 41,25;	
mon. con. 7,10; mater. asso.	
2,45; Miss E. T. M. 5;	115 02
Princeton, Gent. 28,07; la. 29,88;	
mon. con. 38,50; (of which to	
constitute Rev. WILLARD M.	
HARDING an Hon. Mem. 50;)	106 45
Rutland, Gent. 62,41; la. 57,21;	
mon. con. 25,38;	145 00
Shrewsbury, Gent. 86; la. 71,14;	
mon. con. 54,95;	212 09
Webster, Mon. con.	27 90
West Boylston, Gent. 51,50; la.	
59,52; mon. con. 37;	148 02
<i>Worcester, Mr. Miller's so. mon.</i>	
con. 198,48; gent. 64,75; la.	
62,02; Mr. Sweetser's so. mon.	
con. 439,74; la. 230,12; gent.	
95,34; la. sew. so. 13; Mr.	
Smailey's so. mon. con. 420;	
gent. 91; la. 54,62; attendants	
in State Lunatic Hospital, 40;	1,709 07

Ded. prev. ack. 3,940 53

<i>Worcester co. North, Ms. Aux. So.</i>	
B. Hawkes, Tr.	2 68
Ashburnham, Gent. 38,50; la.	
30,63; mon. con. 9,50;	78 03
Athol, Gent. 41,79; la. 22,84;	
mon. con. 50,51;	115 14
Gardner, Mr. Lincoln's so. 10,90;	
mon. con. 5,36;	16 28

Hubbardston, Gent. 20,40; la. 22;	42 40
Royalston, Gent. 35; la. 50,07;	
mon. con. 20;	105 07
South Royalston, Gent. 9,30; la.	
15,98; mon. con. 15,86;	41 14
Petersham, Mon. con. 34; a fem.	
friend, 1,10;	35 10
Phillipston, Gent. 54,36; la. 51,89;	106 25
Templeton, Gent. 30; la. 36,38;	
mon. con. 190;	166 38
Westminster, Gent. 54,40; la.	
44,97; mon. con. 48,63; which	
and prev. dona. constitute	
JOHN MORDOCK and BENJA-	
MIN F. WOOD Hon. Mem.	148 00
Winchendon, Gent. 57,66; la.	
61,08; mon. con. 26,62; a	
friend, 3;	148 36
Rev. D. O. Morton, 4; friends,	
1,25; prev. rec'd.	
	1,004 83

Ded. exp. paid by aux. so. 18;

dis. 80c. 18 80—986 03

<i>York co. Ms. Confer. of Chhs. Rev. I. Kimball, Tr.</i>	
Biddeford, 2d cong. chh. mon. con. 15 00	
Parsonsfield, I. Hodgdon,	3 00—18 00

Total from the above sources, \$20,939 50

# VARIOUS COLLECTIONS AND DONATIONS.

<i>Albany, N. Y. 4th presb. chh.</i>	72 66
<i>Andover, Ms. W. par. Juv. so. for Joseph</i>	
<i>W. Barr and Sarah L. Holt, Cape Palmas,</i>	40 00
<i>Athens, Pa. Presb. chh. mon. con. 16,18;</i>	
<i>S. W. 1;</i>	17 18
<i>Avails of two rings, by Rev. Mr. Paris,</i>	1 00
<i>Bedford, Ms. Fem. asso.</i>	14 33
<i>Blauveltville, N. Y. Cashy,</i>	2 00
<i>Bloomfield, N. J. Presb. chh. mon. con. 20;</i>	
<i>miss. so. in fem. sem. for H. B. Cook,</i>	
<i>M. H. Cook and M. Seymour, Ceylon, 40;</i>	
<i>miss. so. of centre sab. sch. for Ebene-</i>	
<i>zer Seymour, do. 20;</i>	80 00
<i>Bridgeport, N. J. Fem. miss. so. 23,50;</i>	
<i>a friend, 20;</i>	43 50
<i>Burlington, Ms. Mon. con.</i>	17 82
<i>Cambridgeport, Ms. La. miss. so. for Wil-</i>	
<i>liam A. Stearns, Ceylon,</i>	20 00
<i>Camden, Me. Cong. chh. mon. con. 30;</i>	
<i>indiv. 32; fem. miss. so. 26,75;</i>	88 75
<i>Cape Vincent, N. Y., R. T. Lee,</i>	5 00
<i>Cedarville, N. J. 2d presb. chh. mon. con.</i>	6 00
<i>Charlestown, Ms. La. sew. cir. in 1st chh.</i>	25 53
<i>Chelsea, Ms. A young la.</i>	1 00
<i>Cleveland, O. Bethel sab. sch. for hea. chil.</i>	10 00
<i>Dauphin co. Pa. A marriage fee,</i>	10 00
<i>East Bloomfield, N. Y. Coll. in Mr. Hill's</i>	
<i>cong.</i>	323 50
<i>Fort Towson, Ark. Mon. con.</i>	9 06
<i>Gilbertsville, N. Y. Presb. chh.</i>	26 55
<i>Glen's Falls, N. Y. Presb. chh. mon. con.</i>	20 00
<i>Gravesend, N. Y., T. Rowell,</i>	2 00
<i>Harpersfield, N. Y. Mrs. A. Dayton,</i>	10 00
<i>Head of the Delaware, N. Y. Mrs. L.</i>	
<i>Champlin,</i>	5 00
<i>Hunter, N. Y. Presb. chh. mon. con.</i>	12 00
<i>Ithaca, N. Y. 1st presb. chh. and cong.</i>	
<i>475; la. 139; la. so. 120; gent. 36; mon.</i>	
<i>con. 42,95; sab. sch. 25,09;</i>	838 04
<i>Jaffna, Ceylon, Rev. G. H. Apthorp, for</i>	6 00
<i>Isaac Paul, 48; Eliza Brenda, Amelia Cole-</i>	
<i>man, Harriet Abbott, Mary H. Green,</i>	
<i>Ann Rice, Jane Wilson, Charlotte C. Ar-</i>	
<i>strong, Mary Elizabeth Tumben, Harriet</i>	
<i>Tumben, Sarah Wisner and Hannah Paul,</i>	
<i>Ceylon, 177;</i>	925 00
<i>Johnson, Vt. S. Meriam,</i>	5 00
<i>Kingsboro', N. Y. Indiv. 20,87; U. M.</i>	
<i>Place, 20; E. G. Barr, 10; H. S. 5; E. J. 3;</i>	58 87
<i>Lansingburg, N. Y. 1st free presb. chh.</i>	
<i>mon. con.</i>	20 00
<i>Lexington Heights, N. Y. Fem. benev. so.</i>	15 36
<i>Lisle, N. Y. 1st cong. chh. to constitute</i>	
<i>Rev. HENRY FORD an Hon. Mem.</i>	50 00

<i>Nachias</i> , Ms. Mon. con.	20 00
<i>Marthoro</i> , N. Y., W. neigh. mon. con.	14 11
<i>Michigan City</i> , Ind. Presb. chh.	16 00
<i>Noravia</i> , N. Y. 20; cong. chh. 100, 25;	130 25
<i>Norristown</i> , N. J. A friend,	5 00
<i>Norwalk</i> , N. S. 3d presb. chh.	150 89
<i>New Glasgow</i> , L. C., J. Lloyd,	4 13
<i>Oxbow</i> , N. Y. Friends,	15 25
<i>Pencader</i> , Del. Chh. mon. con.	7 50
<i>Philadelphia</i> , Pa. E. Backus, 200; 1st presb. chh. mon. con. 544, 50; la. 714; G. W. Forbes, 100; cash, 150; A. White, 100; J. Fassitt, 75; Rev. A. Barnes, 75; C. S. Wurt, 50; old subscrip. 75; A. Fullerton, 50; a friend, 50; I. Dunton, 50; J. Eckel, 50; J. W. Paul, 50; W. Wurt's, 40; J. Bayard, 30; W. Davidson, 30; T. Biddle, 30; C. Tingley, 25; W. Purves, 20; J. Bruen, 20; B. W. Tingley, 20; H. S. Williams, 20; J. H. Dulles, 20; B. W. Richards, 20; A. Fassitt, 20; W. Raiguel, 20; indiv. 123; 5th presb. chh. W. Worrell, 50; J. M. Kennedy, 20; H. Sloan, 15; indiv. 84; J. H. Agnew and chil. for <i>Charlotte Agnew</i> , Dindegall, 12; juv. mite so. in Miss Giles' sch. 24, 86; juv. sew. so. for fem. schs. Bombay, 16; ded. loss on remit. 83, 63;	2,009 73
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> , N. Y. Presb. chh.	6 00
<i>Providence</i> , R. I. Richmond-st. chh. and so. indiv. 251; mon. con. 187;	436 00
<i>Rochester</i> , N. Y. 1st chh. sab. sch. for Mr. Ward, Madura,	20 00
<i>Slatersville</i> , R. I. Mon. con.	10 00
<i>Stamford</i> , N. Y. Dis. sab. sch. for sch. in Bombay,	4 85
<i>St. George</i> , Del. Fem. asso. for <i>Letitia Hamill How</i> , Dindegall,	20 00
<i>St. Louis</i> , Mo. Miss D. Cook, 10; E. B. C. 5; Mrs. S. 3; Miss A. 1;	19 00
<i>Toronto</i> , U. C. Mem. of Mr. Harris's cong.	113 00
<i>Trenton</i> , N. J. Presb. chh. sab. sch. for <i>James F. and Susannah Armstrong</i> , Ceylon,	40 00
<i>Triangle</i> , N. Y. 1st cong. chh.	5 25
<i>Troy</i> , N. Y., J. Lyman,	20 00
<i>Walton</i> , N. Y. 1st presb. chh.	26 00
<i>West Brookfield</i> , N. J. Presb. chh.	17 00
<i>West Harpersfield</i> , N. Y. Mrs. L. H.	5 00
<i>Wilmington</i> , Ms. Mon. con.	13 68
<i>Winchester</i> , Va. Av. of gold ring,	3 00

\$27,054 29

## LEGACIES.

<i>Charlestown</i> , Ms. Henry Gardner, by Mrs. Susannah L. Gardner, Ex'r, (prev. ack. 100;)	100 00
<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i> , Ark. John R. Smith, by Rev. C. Kingsbury,	57 12
<i>Washington</i> , Vt. Elisha Smith, by John W. Smith, Ex'r, (prev. ack. 173, 45;)	42 00
<i>Winchester</i> , N. H. Miss Lucinda Fairbanks, by W. Howard, Ex'r,	10 00

\$209 12

Amount of donations and legacies acknowledged in the preceding lists, \$27,263 41. Total from August 1st, to November 30th, \$76,029 87.

## DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &amp;c.

**NOTE.**—Boxes frequently reach the Missionary House, without being accompanied by a letter or any information of the source from which they come. It is desirable that, so far as may be convenient, donors should mark on each box the name of the town from which it is sent.

*Albany*, N. Y. (via) A box, for Mr. Pohlman; do. for Mr. Conde, Sandw. Isl.  
*Banger*, N. Y., A box.

<i>Bolton</i> , Ms. Shirts and socks, fr. la. benev. so.	80 00
<i>Boonville</i> , N. Y., A box, for Choc. miss.	60 00
<i>Brattleboro</i> , West, Vt. A box, fr. la.	5 00
<i>Burke</i> , Vt. A box, for Rev. D. Ladd, Cyprus.	4 13
<i>Chittanooga</i> , N. Y. (via.) A box, for Mr. Hall, Alleghany miss.	15 25
<i>Churchville</i> , N. Y., A barrel, for Mr. Robinson, Bankok.	7 50
<i>Claremont</i> , N. H., A box, fr. la. benev. asso. for Mr. Locke, Sandw. Isl.	
<i>Cleeland</i> , O. Kingsbury on the Sabbath, 100 copies, fr. the author.	
<i>Conneaut</i> , O., A box, fr. fem. char. so.	80 09
<i>Coventryville</i> , N. Y. Do. fr. Mr. McEwen's so. for Oregon miss.	45 00
<i>East Hartwick</i> , N. Y., A box.	
<i>Franklin</i> , Vt. A box, fr. cong. chh. and so.	31 16
<i>Freehold</i> , N. J., A box, fr. la. for John Woodhull, Ceylon,	20 00
<i>Georgia</i> , Vt. A box, fr. la. asso. for Dwight,	70 00
<i>Greenfield</i> , Ms. A box, fr. 1st cong. so. for Mr. Smith, Sandw. Isl.	
<i>Hancock</i> , N. H., A box, fr. la. of acad. for Fair Hope, Cape Palmas.	
<i>Harford</i> , Pa. A box, fr. la. read. so. for Mr. Hotchkiss, Choc. miss.	75 00
<i>Hillsborough</i> , N. H., A box, for Mr. Jones, Persia.	
<i>Lakeville</i> , N. Y., A box, fr. fem. miss. so.	25 37
<i>La. Fort</i> , Ind. A box, fr. fem. miss. so. for Sandw. Isl.	
<i>Litchfield Corner</i> , Me. A quilt, fr. la. sew. cir.	5 50
<i>Livonia</i> , N. Y., A bundle, fr. fem. mite so.	8 91
<i>Lyons</i> , N. H., A box, fr. fem. benev. so. for Wheelock,	25 00
<i>New Boston</i> , N. H., A box, fr. fem. benev. so.	48 33
<i>New York City</i> , A box, fr. Mrs. Scudder, for Mr. Pohlman; (via) do. for Mr. Wright, Wheelock; a barrel, for do.	
<i>Ohio City and Cleveland</i> , O., A box, fr. ladies, for Dr. Adams, Port Natal,	89 00
<i>Oswego</i> , N. Y., A box, fr. 1st presb. chh. for Mr. Rice.	
<i>Otisco</i> , N. Y., A box, fr. young la. sew. so.	75 00
<i>Peterboro</i> , N. H., A box, for Mr. Locke, Sandw. Isl.	
<i>Philadelphia</i> , Pa. A box, fr. Am. S. S. Union, for Mr. Youngblood, Borneo; do. fr. fem. so. for ed. of hea. youth, for Mr. Graves, Bombay; do. fr. J. P. Diver, for Dr. Diver, Macao.	
<i>Pompey Hill</i> , N. Y., A box, fr. la. benev. so. for Cattaraugus miss.	26 00
<i>Princeton</i> , Ms. A box, fr. fem. benev. asso.	
<i>Rochester</i> , N. Y. Do. fr. L. Ward and others, for Mr. Ward, Madura.	
<i>Rowe</i> , Ms. A box, fr. fem. miss. so. for Mr. Thomson, Beyroot.	
<i>Southbridge</i> , Ms. A box, fr. ladies, for miss. at Constantinople, care of Mr. Dwight.	
<i>Springfield</i> , Ms. A box, fr. Mrs. Sackett, for Mrs. Hume, Bombay.	
<i>Starkey</i> , N. Y., A barrel, fr. la. effort so. for Oregon miss.	78 12
<i>Turin</i> , N. Y., A box, fr. fem. miss. so. for Mr. Hall, Alleghany miss.	
<i>West Durham</i> , N. Y., A box, for Sandw. Isl. miss.	51 81
<i>Westfield</i> , Ms. A box, fr. la. in Mr. Davis's cong. for Mr. Armstrong, Sandw. Isl. miss.	
<i>Worcester</i> , Ms. A bedquilt, fr. la. sew. cir. of union so. for Mrs. Hamlin, Constantinople.	
<i>Worthington</i> , Ms. A box, fr. fem. benev. so. for Sandw. Isl. miss.	57 66

The following articles are respectfully solicited from Manufacturers and others.

Printing paper, writing paper, blank-books, quills, slates, etc., for the missions and mission schools.  
 Shoes, hats, blankets, coverlets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, shirts, socks, stockings, fulled cloth, flannel, domestic cotton, etc.